

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.19

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 20 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 55. 2 p.m. 80. Humidity " 80 "

March 20, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 p.m. 66. Humidity " 74 " 61.

2863 日正月初二

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915.

大甲 廿三 三 三 三 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS \$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIANS AGAIN IN EAST PRUSSIA.

GERMANY ADMITS INVASION, BUT ADVANCES EXCUSES.

Important Captures of Villages and Guns in Poland.

RUSSIAN BRAVERY IN BAYONET FIGHTING.

French Reports.

(Official Telegram from French Government, via Peking).

March 19.

The Belgian army continues to progress on the Yser. Artillery actions prevailed from the Lys to the Oise. The enemy cannonaded conquered positions north of Arras.

We continued to progress between Perthes and Soisson, holding conquered trenches north of Perthes, in spite of three counter-attacks.

The ridge carried yesterday north of Meuil is of the utmost importance. The enemy made vigorous attempts to retake it and counter-attacked in a desperate manner with a Landwehr regiment, supported by the Imperial Guard. Our machine guns literally mowed down the Germans, and only a few escaped and were able to return to their trenches. The fruitless attempts made by the Germans during the last few days have brought to them very considerable losses.

A French airman bombarded Conflans (on the railway line between Etain and Metz).

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Russians in North-East Prussia.

A Petrograd communique says:—

Fighting is proceeding near Tauraggen and in German territory on the roads from Gorodza to Memel, where the Russians have captured two guns, four mitrailleuses and two automobiles laden with munitions of war.

The Russians captured several villages, also five guns, forty-two mitrailleuses and hundreds of prisoners north of Pranyas.

The German offensive on the Bura and Pillta rivers, near Opoczno and Lopuzno, has been repulsed.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Berlin Admits Fresh Invasion.

March 19, 3.15 a.m.

A Berlin communique admits that the Russians invaded Prussia to the north of the Memel on the 17th inst.

The communique declares that steps will be taken to expel the bands, which can only be described as incendiaries.

Heavy German Losses.

March 19, 4.10 a.m.

The Petrograd communique, continuing, says:—

The fortresses of Przemyel fires over one thousand heavy projectiles a day, but the losses of the besiegers average only ten daily.

Fighting continues on the right bank of the Naraw for possession of the villages and the dry ground. The fighting is pursued with fierceness and vigour despite the enormous number of trenches and wire entanglements on both sides.

In the attacking and counter-attacking, the villages often change hands eight times a day.

Mitrailleuses, mounted on the houses, sweep the streets with murderous fire and this is followed at nights by desperate bayonet battles, in which the Russians are magnificently brave.

The river Rawka has overflowed and flooded the German trenches near Dolezka.

The Germans maintain a violent cannonade on the left of the Pillta river.

Their losses in this region since the 5th inst. are estimated at no less than twenty-five thousand.

THE DYE INDUSTRY.

Report of the Tariff Commission.

The Tariff Commission, which has been making an exhaustive enquiry into the Government's aniline dye scheme, has issued an important memorandum upon the subject. In this memorandum the Commission sets out the extent to which this country is dependent on dyes imported from Germany, the importance of the many trades—cotton, wool, hosiery, carpets, linen, silk, leather and paper and stationery—which use these dyes, and a vast body of evidence from the leaders of these industries and from traders as to the steps which ought to be taken by the Government. The memorandum deals with some of the matters referred to in the above interviews, and sums up the questions at issue in the final paragraphs as follows:

The points for immediate consideration are: (a) Whether this revised scheme will secure the necessary support of the interests concerned. (b) Whether the dyes would be forthcoming in time to meet the approaching exhaustion of all available supplies. (c) What are the potentialities of the existing British chemical and allied traders at the present time. (d) Whether the present Government scheme is likely to make the most of those potentialities, and if not whether other means can be devised for achieving the object in view.

The evidence received by the Tariff Commission from the leading firms of makers and users of dyes in the United Kingdom goes to show that the potentialities of the country are sufficient to relieve any feelings of apprehension if the resources of British industry are properly organised and an adequate guarantee as to the future is given. There are held to be almost illimitable possibilities of adapting and expanding existing chemical industries for the production of aniline dyes; indeed, the problem is regarded as in a sense comparable with that which has been so successfully overcome under the pressure of war demand in obtaining enormous supplies of war material from industries established for other classes of production.

The general trend of the evidence received is that no guarantee would be considered adequate which did not include protection for the new industry.

GERMAN TRADE IN SHANSI.

Conservatism of British Merchants.

Kiangchow, March 3.—The general impression current amongst merchants and the intelligent classes is that the European war is over. By what means Germany colours Chinese rumours it is impossible to tell, but the shops are still crammed with German products, and where any line has been sold out a clever Japanese imitation takes its place. Is it not time for John Bull to wake up a bit with regard to the legitimate ordinary commerce of Shansi? The present seems a good opportunity. A little while ago, a missionary lacking in appreciation of Teutonic commercial aggressiveness, revolved in his furlough to try in a small way to arouse healthy competition. He accordingly wrote to our called upon a number of British firms, asking for the latest edition of their Chinese price-list and drawing attention to the fact that in his particular district other countries were developing business and advertising in the best methods for securing enquiries.

In almost every instance the request was treated with contempt and he was repeatedly told that "the Chinese were not worth bothering about." In the office of a very large firm in Glasgow, this unsophisticated patriot pleaded the fact that other countries were developing trade which this firm, with a little troublesome advertising, might easily secure. He had, however, to best a hasty retreat, as the ire of the manager and the mirth of the juniors indicated the possibility of a constable being called to remove a wandering lunatic.

If such a thing is impossible in 1916 it will be well, but meantime Chinese-speaking residents up country have many opportunities of saying, "Why are British goods still so scarce?"

While other places may complain about the Postal Service, in this part of the country the Service seems to improve, and every effort is made to expedite the couriers. A London mail has reached here in twenty-seven days, which is only three or four days longer than before the war. Snow has fallen, and anxiety regarding agricultural prospects is relieved.—N. O. Daily News.

A Friend of the Kaiser's. Emil Herlich, a wealthy naturalised German merchant, said to be a friend of the Kaiser, has been arrested in Ottawa on a charge of treason. He is accused of assisting in the return of German reserves, but asserts that the allegation is a malicious falsehood.

WAR ITEMS.

Chinese Boycott Against Japanese Goods.

New York, Feb. 28.—The Chinese residents in America, bitterly angered at Japan's demands to China, commenced a general boycott against Japanese goods several days ago. Part of the Japanese residents in America are advocating to institute a boycott against Chinese goods by way of retaliation.

Chinese Soldiers in Tsingtau.

The Japanese military authorities at Tsingtau have had the late Civil Administrator in Tsingtau under examination, and have discovered, alleges the *Hochi*, that during the siege of Tsingtau he enrolled a number of Chinese as soldiers. These auxiliaries were stripped of their military uniform just before the capitulation of the fortress, and so escaped being taken prisoners. Other complaints are made against the late Civil Administrator regarding the disposal of Government property and other matters. He is to be taken to Japan upon the conclusion of the examination. The decision of the Japanese authorities in regard to his treatment—whether he should be treated as a prisoner of war, as a spy, or an ordinary criminal suspect—still remains unsettled, but for the time being he will be interned at a depot as a prisoner of war.

How the Great Dune was Captured.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The story of the capture by the Allies of the Great Dune at Lombaritz tells of the success of a clever ruse by the French Algerian troops, after their comrades had delivered many fruitless assaults. When night fell, 24 Algerians, clinging to the bellies of their horses, a la Cossack, made their way towards the German trenches. The Germans, seeing the supposed riderless horses, came out to capture them. The Algerians dropped silently to the ground, and then there was a sharp cry which sent the animals galloping back to the French lines. Immediately the 24 dark forms rose from the ground and hurled themselves upon the Germans in the trenches with bayonets and knives. Thrown into confusion, the enemy wavered, and their second line hesitated to fire for fear of hitting their own men. Reinforcements from the French lines dashed up, and the Great Dune was captured with only slight losses.

British in Somaliland.

London, Feb. 10.—The British forces in Somaliland have had some sharp fighting with the Dervishes. The latter, after a desperate resistance, were dislodged from caves and forts at Shimbaaderris. All the forts were blown up, and thirty-two of the Dervishes were killed, including two of the headmen. The British had three native soldiers killed and 11 wounded.

Australians Under Fire.

Cairo, Feb. 12.—After failure in the attempt to cross the Canal at Tonsoun on Tuesday night and Wednesday, the Turks did not make any further attack. They began to leave their advanced positions on Friday, since when they have been retreating. A fair number of battalions of regular troops appear to have been wholly or partly engaged at Tonsoun. Their losses turned out to be heavier than were at first supposed. Several days after the fight further dead were continually found in the Canal and desert. Undoubtedly the Turks met an exceedingly fierce rifle fire, which caused most of the casualties. The Turks must have lost 4,000. The losses on our side were about 150 all told. Most of the wounds were in the left forearm. A few Australian troops were under fire, but no casualties were sustained. The Maillards had two wounded, one of whom has since died.

ALIEN-OWNED CINEMAS.

Important Action Before The Lord Chief Justice.

In the King's Bench Divisional Court last month the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Bray and Shearman dealt with a case in which the London County Council appeared to answer a rule calling on them to show cause why they refused to grant three licences for cinema theatres to the London and Provincial Electric Theatres Co., Ltd. It was explained that the company owned a large number of picture theatres in England, and three of these, at Notting-hill, Chelsea, and Tottenham Court-road, had been licensed by the L.C.C. during the last three years. Now the Council refused the licences on the ground that the main body of the shareholders in the company were alien enemies.

Sir Edward Carson, K.C., and Mr. Walter Frampton were counsel for the Cinema Co., while Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., and Mr. Bodkin were for the L.C.C.

Sir Robert Finlay said that the company's capital was £41,000, divided into 80,000 shares of 10s. each and 20,000 shares "deferred" of 1s. each. The ultimate control of the company depended on the number of shares held. One hundred and fifty-two British subjects applied for 10,511 shares, worth £25,255 10s., and 39 Germans applied for 14,835 shares, valued at £7,417 10s. The explanation why they were German shareholders was that one of the directors was a native of Mannheim, who went to Germany and got his friends to subscribe for a further 41,000 shares. The majority of shares were held by alien enemies, but since the outbreak of war the company had no communication with those shareholders and no money had been sent to them.

The Lord Chief Justice:—The real reason why the County Council refused to renew the licences was that the control of the company was in the hands of alien enemies?

Sir Robert agreed, and added that he contended that the Council acted in the discretion given them by law.

The Lord Chief Justice asked whether Sir Robert said that a German shareholder could send a proxy to an agent here to vote on his behalf.

Counsel said he saw nothing in the statute to prevent it.

His Lordship:—But would not that be commercial intercourse prohibited by law?

Sir Robert said that was the first time the point had been raised. He added that he could see many ways in which picture theatres controlled by enemies could be used to prejudice the interests of this country. Judgment was reserved.

German Administration Shifts Quarters.

London, Feb. 12.—According to the *Amsterdam Telegraph*, a report is current that the German military administration has quitted Ostend. Bruges, it is stated, will now be the headquarters. It is announced that the Belgian Army now numbers 100,000. M. Gabriel Hanotaux, the well-known French publicist, and formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, makes an interesting statement about the German General Staff. He writes that he has received information from Berlin that the Staff is divided. Owing to the disappointments and delays of the campaign, the chief officers are, it is reported, mutually upbraiding each other. Sometimes the discussion is bitter, sometimes furious.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

On the left of the Pillta the German losses since the 5th inst. are estimated at 25,000.

Fighting is proceeding near Tauraggen and in German territory on the roads from Gorodza to Memel.

The Russians have captured several villages, five guns, forty-two mitrailleuses and hundreds of prisoners north of Pranyas.

The fortress of Przemyel fires over a thousand heavy projectiles daily, but the losses of the besiegers average only ten a day.

Fierce fighting is taking place on the right bank of the Naraw and villages often change hands eight times in the course of a single day.

A Berlin communique admits that the Russians invaded Prussia north of the Memel on the 17th inst., but declares that steps have been taken to expel these bands.

NEWS.

Further Notes on the Origin appear on page 4.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago, appears under the heading "1890," on page 4.

The orders of the day for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board are given to-day.

General news and an article headed "What to do after the War" appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9 and Log Book on page 6.

American Aviator's Death. Washington, March 15.—Mr. Lincoln Beachy, the American aviator, was killed during an exhibition flight over the grounds of the Panama-Pacific exposition on Sunday. A vast crowd saw Mr. Beachy fall from a distance of several thousand feet. It is believed that his machine was caught in an air pocket.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Wednesday, March 24.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting—noon.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting—12.15 p.m.

Thursday, March 25.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., General Meeting—noon.
Wednesday, March 31.
The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., ordinary annual meeting of shareholders—11 a.m.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., ordinary annual meeting of shareholders—noon.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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91, 107, 1st October, 1913.

NOTICES

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THE MANAGER.

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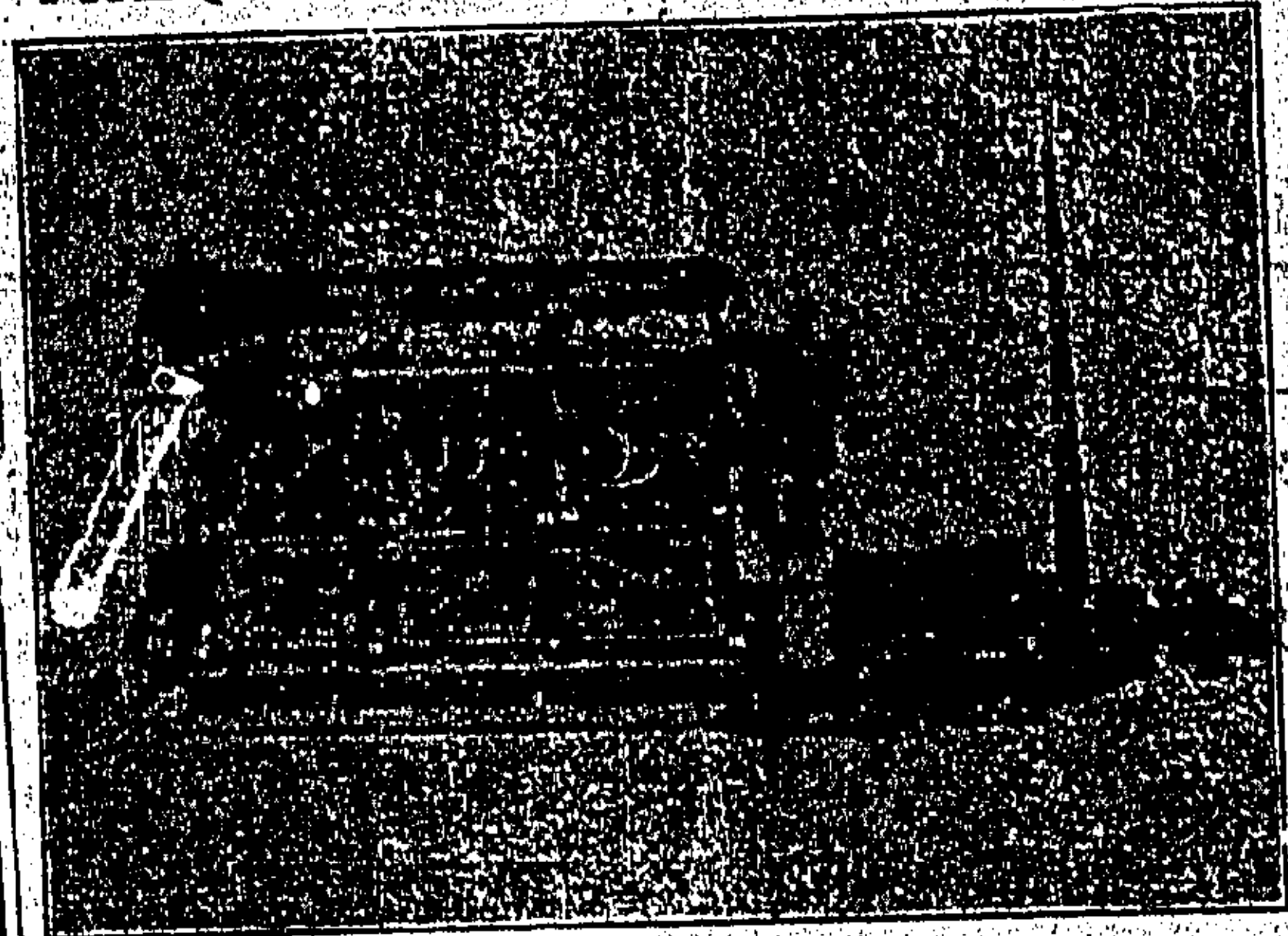
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NOTICES

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South China Morning Post.

A Fairly Hard Punch.

Lord Kitchener has assured the British public that many weeks of trench fighting have not affected the morale of our troops. His Lordship has also shown, despite the awful conditions prevailing in the firing-line, how successfully our troops were able to take the offensive. At Neuve Chapelle and Epinette the German casualties amounted to some 17,000 killed and wounded. This feat of arms is on somewhat the same scale as that accomplished about the latter end of January, when the enemy suffered most severely, leaving something like 20,000 corpses on the field. The fact that we can occasionally take the offensive is most satisfactory, especially as the fighting in this region must be progressing under extremely difficult conditions. It is most significant that there is a growing balance in our favour in the matter of casualties, a point to which, at the commencement of the war, it was easy to attach no undue importance, but which later becomes more and more insistent, especially when the question arises of quarrying the lower strata of a nation's reserves. With us, under the wonderful system initiated by Lord Kitchener, the effects of heavy casualty rolls on the fighting efficiency of forces actually in the field have happily been minimised and we could have stood the strain for many months more even if the positions had been reversed and our losses had been relatively greater than those of the Germans opposed to us.

Daily News.

The Opium Question.
Moreover, the British Government has offered to release China from the obligation to admit Indian opium as soon as it is shown that the provinces of Kwangtung, Kiangsu and Kiangsi have been cleared of the plant, without waiting for similar proof as regards the five remaining Provinces in the West, which are practically inaccessible to Indian opium. This plain statement of facts makes it clear that there is not the slightest justification for the sneer that the British Government is ignoring in the case of China that high standard as regards the claims of weaker States which it is engaged in maintaining elsewhere at so tremendous a cost. The British Government has more than fulfilled its pledges to China; but though the Chinese Government unquestionably has shown determination to suppress the cultivation of the poppy, it yet remains to be proved that it has all the ability to keep its land free of the poppy that the Anti-Opium Societies claim for it. On this point the interesting communications we have published from our Swatow correspondent (one of which will be found in another column of today's issue) are very instructive. Our correspondent, who certainly cannot be accused of any prejudices in favour of the traffic, shows that in that part of the province of Kwangtung, at all events, the effort to suppress poppy cultivation has proved a fiasco.

China Mail.

Workmen's Responsibility in the War.
In the early days of the war Lord Kitchener announced, through employers, to workmen engaged in the manufacture of war material that "it is fully recognised that they, in carrying out the great work of supplying munitions of war, are doing their duty for their King and country equally with those who have joined the Army for active service in the field." Developments since that time have only tended to accentuate the truth of this view, and it has been steadily borne home to all who analyse intelligently the situation that the future success of the Allied Forces is vitally dependent upon the workmen of the country. At the same time the onlooker who judges by actions rather than by protestation may be tempted to doubt the full significance of their part in the life and death struggle is recognised by some classes of workmen.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Chinese Revolution Indemnities.
The Quintuple Banks have informed the Chinese Government that of the sum of \$2,000,000 set aside in the Re-organization Loan for the payment of compensation for losses sustained during the Revolution, a sum of \$1,375,000 still remains and is at the disposal of the Government. It is proposed to devote this sum to meeting certain short-term loans that have recently matured or are about to mature. It will be met with interest that Japanese creditors are pressing claims for \$10,000,000. The long delay in settling the Revolution compensation arose from the fact that Japanese sufferers were the last to be brought to forego any claim for indirect damages. France, Russia and Germany forewent these claims long ago, in response to Anglo-American representations. Japan held out as long as possible, and only gave way when she had her short-term claims ready for presentation—*National Review*.

England's First National Loan.
England's first national loan, raised by the Bank of England, was for a million and a quarter but the interest paid, 8 per cent., was not so modest. That end of the seventeenth century borrowing proved highly popular, not merely because of the high rate of interest and the unassailable security, but because the well-to-do classes felt that in a National Debt they had the best guarantee against Jacobite plots. It was thought that if there was to be another Restoration there would probably be repudiation of the National Debt. So that the Debt gave the commercial classes and all the vested interests a sound reason for keeping on the side of the Protestant Succession.

The Defacing of Current Coin.
Owing to the manner in which the people in the southern provinces of China defaced and reduced the value of the silver coins by using steel chops, the Government has drawn up regulations forbidding the people to deface the new coinage in this manner. In these regulations a scale of punishment is drawn up for those who transgress the above order, the severity of the punishment being in accordance with the amount of dollars defaced, ranging from a fine of ten dollars to a fine of one hundred dollars and imprisonment according to the fifth grade. These regulations have been forwarded to the President for signature and promulgation.

Round or Flat?

Thus the *Chicago Herald*:—The latest discovery by Wilbur Gler Voliva is that the world is flat. Columbus was mistaken and Copernicus was suffering from delusions when they expounded their theories. Voliva is coming to Chicago to speak in the tubercule and to demonstrate that the earth is as flat as a pancake and that the Australians, instead of being on the other side of the world are on top, like the rest of us. Furthermore, he will demonstrate that the sun is only about 3,000 miles from the earth and that it goes round and round. Instead of lumping around among the stars, the earth floats on water, according to the overseas. To prove this he will take the instances of Joshua, who commanded the sun to stand still, and Hezekiah, who made it move back ten degrees.

Prevention of Rice Smuggling.
The Shanghai Taoyin has received an order from the Governor of Kiangsu stating that the latter has learnt that unscrupulous merchants have purchased quantities of rice at Changsho and Wusich in Kiangsu, and at Wuhu in Anhui, and smuggled them to ports in Shanghai and Manchuria, and that such heartless trade, if true, will adversely affect the staple food of the people to a very serious extent, especially now when the next crop will not be available for a long time. He is instructed to request the Supervisor of Customs to ask the Commissioner of the Maritime Customs to order the examiners to make strict search for and detain all smuggled rice, that is, any rice for export unsupported by special permit. The Commissioner has appointed four additional examiners to do the work, as the number of original examiners, being only four, would be inadequate for the purpose.—*National Review*.

NOTICE.

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WHAT TO DO AFTER THE
WAR!Reaction Against Militarism
Must be Made Sharp and
Severe.

The great war now being waged cannot fail to be a source of sorrow to those who have cherished the faith that the cause of civilisation and humanity may some day triumph in the world, says Mr. Havelock Ellis in an interesting article.

It is especially a source of pain to those intellectual workers—among them the present writer—who respect and admire the intellectual energy of Germany. It is sad for an Englishman who owes much to German scholarship and research, who is grateful to Germany for an appreciative reception of his work at a time when his own country rejected it, and who possesses valued friends in every part of Germany, to realise that his country is the foe of that land, and that Germans, even German scientists and German philosophers, are dancing with rage in their hatred of what they regard as treachery and envy and brutality of England.

One may feel that, and yet entirely accept the attitude of one's own country. It is indeed remarkable that in England—apart from a few isolated individuals—there is only one attitude in regard to this war. Fifteen years ago, at the time of the South African war, it was very different. Then a very large party in England, including many of the best and most intellectual elements in the nation, were strongly opposed to the attitude of their own country.

It is not so now. During recent years there has been no warlike party in England, just as there has been no warlike party in France. There has been a section of opinion which was suspicious of Germany. But even that section was growing quiet at last and prepared to join hands with Germany. When at the end of last July the question of war was in the air English opinion was largely opposed to England's participation in war.

Honour and Self-Interest
Involved.

That opinion was altered in a flash when Germany violated Belgian neutrality. It was realised at once that both England's honour and England's self-interest were involved. A war against Germany would have appealed to only a small section of the English people; a war in defence of the rights of Belgium appealed to the whole country. For it must be remembered that (with whatever aberration) the sympathies and the interests of England have always been with small countries. There is, nominally, a "British Empire" but England remains, by the very facts of Nature, a small country, and its emotional and mental outlook is that of a small country.

(Continued on Page 4.)

ALIEN MUSIC.

"A Music-Hall Man" and the
German Invasion.

Mr. Herman Finck wondered, in his humorous way, whether his visitor came to interview him as a German composer, or as the Englishman he undoubtedly is, through generations, to Dutch ancestry. "For," said he, "kind friends have asked, on postcards, if I come of the alien enemy!" Mr. Finck proceeded to express his satisfaction that the *Globe* should ventilate the subject of German or Austrian opera, even though his own withers are unwrung, happy in his circumstances as he is, and basely employed.

"I do not think," said he, "that the English manager is particularly anxious to employ the German or the Austrian. His glaring defect is a disposition to run in a groove, rather than to discover and exploit latent talent, plentiful enough at his own doorstep. A fortunate accident reveals, say, 'The Merry Widow.' All the average manager can appreciate is his need of 'another copy,' rather than to initiate, is the worst feature of theatrical management and is responsible for much alien music. Germany sent one wonderful success to London; therefore, every London manager set his eyes steadfastly toward Berlin and Vienna; had ears for none but German or Austrian music. There was the same attitude towards ragtime.

"German and Austrian music has got its quiesce, I suppose. And I hope the day of the English composer has arrived or returned. He has proved in the past that he can do good enough work. But it is well if he have learned something from the German invasion. German trade in music has been carefully planned, as Mr. Stuart says, and assiduously enforced, by the omission of no precaution that could make for success. The German composer has been explicit in demanding every assistance that the mechanism of the theatre could give. The orchestration of a German score has been elaborately finished. Turn for a moment to the question of engraving; there is an important trade which it is open to this country to seize! Our enterprises have hardly been equal to theirs.

"I revert to the manager. If, at this juncture, an English composer should come forward with a brilliant and effective work, if it should duplicate the success of 'The Merry Widow,' would that mean an open market for all English composers; or would it mean that one fortunate composer became the cynosure of every managerial eye, and that, to the exclusion of his many able brethren, he was overwhelmed with commissions, and promptly worked to death—or played out?"

"This fatal disposition to make the 'idiot's distinction' of a country, or of an individual, is the greatest evil. It affects me, identified as I am as a 'music-hall man.' It might occur to a

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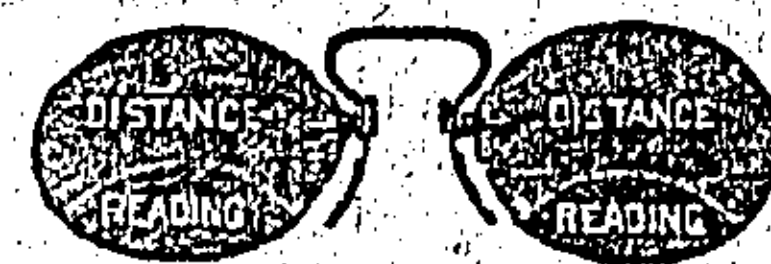
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theatrical manager that the man has possibly been trained as a musician at large—nay, must have been—before accident made him a 'music-hall man' in particular. Just as England can produce composers as good as those of the condemned continent, so the variety stage employs musicians as good as those identified with the regular theatre. The revue, with its complete, homogeneous, carefully orchestrated score, from which interpolated tunes, ragtime and all, are disappearing, too, proves this. The war is making a market for English music. By all means let the English composer seize, and diligently cultivate, his market. And—let us all come in!"

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915.

PRAISE FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.

Yesterday we published the text of Sir John French's despatch of February 16—an amplification of Renter's wire of that date. Like its predecessors it is businesslike, pointed and modest; just the letter one would expect of a man who is too great a soldier to stoop to boasting; and not so businesslike, either, but that it can find room for generous commendation where such may be due. Indeed what stands out more strongly than anything else in the Field Marshal's statement, is his unstinted praise of a class of men that are unused to praise, except from quarters that do not matter: the Territorials.

The Territorials have been on their trial and, in spite of past military and civil prejudices and evil prognostications, have very considerably more than justified their existence. A man like Sir John French does not waste time in idle compliment, and in the bestowing of unearned sugar-plums; and when he says that these battalions are gaining the loud praise of Corps Commanders, we know that he means it. Those of our readers who have followed the articles by Kipling on the new army, which have been re-printed in the *Telegraph*, will read this testimony to our citizen soldiers' efficiency with special interest; for many of the men concerning whom those articles were written have since proceeded to the front, to take their stand by the regular troops.

It may well be doubted if any other nation in the world could so readily have transformed the crude into the finished article in a few months. Before war broke out, the Territorials (old soldiers, of course, excepted) left much to be desired—as they would be the first to admit to-day; for a fortnight in camp, and periodical drills during the year, do not make the genuine and useful soldier. Generally the men were keen enough and willing enough, and the annual fortnight's training was frequently obtained at the expense of a much needed holiday; but willingness is but the half of what Britain demands of her fighting men; much of the other half was, as often as not, lacking. But Earl Kitchener had not had time to ask the country for an auxiliary army when thousands of Territorials volunteered for active service, and, abandoning their means of livelihood, put themselves entirely in the King's hands, for him to do with them whatever necessity might demand. Since the beginning of the war every one of us has heard men say: "I would volunteer if I were sure of being sent to the front." But the lads at Home who thus offered their services to the country had but slight hopes of ever going to the actual seat of war; or, rather, they looked forward to the bare possibility of going as being the highest recompense that could be conferred on them for their readiness to put themselves in training. Whether they realized it or not, they were exercising the highest type of patriotism in thus placing themselves unreservedly at the Government's disposal, in the full knowledge that they might be destined to a long period of wearisome routine, curtailed liberty and hard work, without the compensation of being able to fire a shot at the enemies of their Homeland. In the fulness of time, however, it happened that the reward which they sought came to them: the chance to go and face the enemy. What use they have made of their chance, the Field Marshal's despatch tells us.

Americans and Culture.

An amusing story appears in some of the United States papers, to the effect that a New York publisher recently received from a local press-cutting agency a letter, to be forwarded to Mr. Oliver Goldsmith. The writer kindly offered to furnish the author of "The Vicar of Wakefield" from time to time with clippings concerning his "new book." There is a flavour of chestnuts about the yarn, but that hardly affects the fact that such a howler is easily possible in America. Education in the United States, until the time when the women were allowed to have something like a controlling hand, was decidedly superior to that common in English schools; it was modelled, apparently, on a mixture of Scottish and Continental systems, the pupils as a whole were far keener after knowledge than English boys would be, and even though the classics were neglected in many schools, the subjects taught were handled thoroughly.

The Swing of the Pendulum.

Then a new period appears to have arisen (we speak from information received from Americans themselves) during which young America found, like the immortal Huckleberry, that it "didn't take no stock in dead people"; the utilitarian was all that was wanted and the already neglected classics, whether Greek, Latin or English, became more neglected than ever. Then the women interfered, pointing out, rightly enough, that a mere business education was no education at all. They were listened to—in part—and the pendulum swung to where it is now: very much in the direction of efficiency and sentimentality; so that boys are being taught needlework and it is almost as much as a schoolmaster's freedom is worth for him to give one of his pupils a harmless but medicinal thrashing. That by and by Americans will find a reasonable medium in these matters we have not the least doubt. Their country has produced some of the deepest thinkers that the modern world has known, and will do so again. In art and literature its men have ranked high; it has had its Whitier, and also its Longfellow; its Whittier, its Lowell and its Emerson; and modern America will produce others as great, when it succeeds in first producing a public that thinks it worth while to give them a hearing. Until then there is still the chance that Mr. Oliver Goldsmith may go on receiving letters from persons who are fully persuaded that he is a contemporary of theirs, and possibly an ex-Manila journalist.

Italy's Admiration for Britain.

There are useful moral lessons, for those who choose to see them, in a passage from an Italian paper which we re-printed in last night's issue, and which speaks of Italy's unqualified admiration for the British Empire. Says our contemporary: "None is more marvellous, more spontaneous, more living and adaptable or more calculated to arouse our emulation and envy than the Great British Empire." We Britishers know that this is true—but is it good for us to be told it too often? That we should be reminded of it occasionally is, perhaps, desirable; for so we are the more likely to reflect on what a high reputation we have to live up to. If, however, we are going to lay this flattering fact to our souls too much and too often, there will be more than a chance of national "swelled head." As we have remarked before, this war came just in time; just when it was needed to put the extinguisher on the "hub of Creation" spirit which the consciousness of the great deeds of our fathers had engendered in us. Those who ponder for a moment the ungratifying praise which this Italian paper has bestowed upon our nation, will surely feel that such praise is worthless—nay, decidedly harmful—unless it is going to act as an incentive to us all, by becoming modesty, by self-denial and by the exercise of both moral and physical courage and endurance, to keep that Empire in the high place which all nations (including Germany, to its own sorrow and mortification) concede it to-day.

DAY BY DAY.

THAT LOAD BECOMES LIGHT WHICH IS CHEERFULLY BORNE.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 58; clear.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 51; clear.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

The Mails.

American Mail.—Arrived per a.s. Atlantic last evening.

French Mail.—Closed per a.s. Atlantic to-day at 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Chicago Maru at 11 a.m. to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Liangchow at 4 p.m. to-day.

Up to the Minute.—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—

Yankee bonds.—\$235.

Steamboats.—\$22, buyers.

Rubbers.—\$27, buyers.

Rubbers.—\$41, buyers.

China Providents.—\$71, sales and buyers.

Cements.—\$61, buyers.

Ropes.—\$27, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.13.16d.

Lawn Tennis Entries.

Entries for the H. K. C. C. Lawn Tennis Tournament close to-day.

Leaving for Home.

Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Harting and Hastings, solicitors, leaves for Home on Thursday next.

From Home.

Mr. R. MacGregor, Secretary of the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., returned from Home leave yesterday.

A Valuable Ornament.

At Mr. G. P. Lammert's sale of curios on Thursday, Mr. Ho Kong-tong paid \$1,850 for a 'sang de boeuf' ornament.

Remanded.

The Chinese charged at the Police Court, this morning, in connection with the theft of a ton of coal from Taikoo Dock, were remanded.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Lan Ue-fong, \$100; Chan Kai-ming, \$100; Chan Kan-ze, \$100; Chow Shau-shan, \$100; Tan Chun-shang, \$100; Tze Yam-chi, \$100; Ming Sang Bank, \$100; Ming Kee, \$100; Chong Wo, \$50; Wong Tan-nung, \$50; Yeung Sing-un, \$50.

Victoria Theatre.

There was quite a packed house at the Victoria Theatre last night, when the principal item on the bill was the long, six-part drama "The War of Wares"—especially interesting in that it contains some pictures that were taken on the battlefield during actual fighting. In addition there were two particularly uproarious comedies: "One Round O'Brien" and "A Bowling Match;" the most amusing we have seen for some while.

The "YELLOW DRAGON."

The March number of the *Yellow Dragon*—the Queen's College monthly magazine—is an interesting one, though we miss some of the customary features that help to brighten it. It contains a report of His Excellency's speech at the annual prize distribution, and a spirited account of how the Australian tiger is hunted. Judging from the measurements of the noble animal in question this weird marsupial must leave the ichthyosaurus well behind, and be a not altogether despicable rival of the yellow dragon himself.

We are asked to state that the March edition of the *Yellow Dragon* was inadvertently sold out on the day of issue without reserving the necessary copies for annual subscribers. The Editor invites letters of complaint from those who did not receive copies and undertakes in each case to forward two copies of the April number which will duly appear on April 1st.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE INVASION OF PRUSSIA.

Some Possibilities of the Future.

The fresh invasion of north-east Prussia by the Russians may be looked upon as the commencement of a new series of moves that may lead to some modification of the position in the eastern war theatre. Exactly to what it will lead is a matter which only time will show, and it is possible that the events of the next few weeks will partake much of the nature of surprise. Besides being an indication that the line here is now being extended to the sea, the telegram 'al o' tends to show that the reinforcement of the Germans in this particular locality by the partial withdrawal of the Koenigsberg garrison has not met with any great success, in that, with these extra men, the Germans have not been able to hold their own against their enemies. At the same time it does not appear likely that any great Russian success can turn the German flank, as the latter would have done in the western theatre had they succeeded in their aims in Belgium some months ago, before the battle front was extended from Switzerland to the sea.

What will happen?

At the most, success in north-east Prussia should mean the driving back of the German left wing until it is supported on its extremity by the Koenigsberg fortresses, to push beyond which would require more men than the Russians can well afford in that direction. Even if Pzemyal should fall in time, it is questionable whether the forces so liberated would be used in the north, or whether it would be better to maintain them within striking distance of as many separate points in the centre as possible. Whichever happens, it is clear that the need that the Germans will feel of strengthening their left, and the augmentation of available forces which Russia will benefit by from the fall of Pzemyal, should have the effect of providing some interesting reading in a few weeks' time.

Bravo, New Zealand!

The Premier of New Zealand, in his recent speech, performed two duties at once. He demonstrated the intense loyalty of the southern Colony and practically asked for information as to the best way in which further aid could be given to the mother country. We British are a "funny lot," as a reader remarked the other day. Our great fault of national imperturbability, which helps us to fail to appreciate great crises, is only equalled by the great bonds of kinship which knit the Empire together in times of stress. The British Empire has suffered from a deal of lip-disloyalty in recent years.

Real Loyalty.

We do not suppose that the war will eradicate that; probably when it is all done we shall return to our mutinies and take up our family disputes exactly where we left off and with the same ardour, but behind it all there is the sturdy kinship which makes New Zealand, to the great portion of the population of which Great Britain is a name, a Colony which is willing to put its hand into its pocket and demonstrate how completely the Empire is at one by the offer of money, and what is still more precious, the lives of its young men. This Empire may not be one of "Kultur"—it is a matter for congratulation that it is not—but it certainly is possessed of the highest forms of loyalty.

"DECENT" INTEREST.

Seven Per Cent. per Month.

In Summary Court cases, interest on money lent often assumes startling proportions. Yesterday, in a case where the principal was \$100, it was mentioned that the interest amounted to \$7 per cent. per month. The interest due was \$80 odd. Defendant admitted the principal.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending March 20, 1890.)

The Dollar.

March 20.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/01."

The Alice Memorial Hospital.

March 14.—"In another column we publish an appeal to the community from the Finance Committee of the Alice Memorial Hospital, to which we would direct special attention. The appeal speaks for itself, and we feel sure that it will not speak in vain. A vast deal of invaluable work has been done in aid of the struggling and suffering poor by this useful institution, and, in desiring to extend the scope of it, purely philanthropic operations, the Committee strike a chord that should find a responsive echo in the bosom of everyone who can afford ever so little to further such a deserving object. The question has suggested itself to us whether it would not be better to devote the \$12,000 of public money set aside for the reception of the Duke of Connaught to benefit suffering humanity. Undoubtedly it would, but then the object of the appeal for which Hongkong is so justly famed would have no opportunity of fully extending itself."

(And so flankism was rife in Hongkong, even twenty-five years ago! This is indeed interesting.)

A Collection of Objects.

March 14.—"We think it a pity that the enterprising manager of the Hongkong Hotel does not turn the unique collection of objects alleged to be brokers, which daily assemble in the hotel, to some purpose. Say a chamber of horrors, for instance. A glass case for each one would enable visitors to view the beauties of the collection to better advantage, and, moreover, the hotel would draw in a shakel or two in the shape of rent. The hint is free, but the remedy would be generally appreciated."

The Proposed Hongkong Stock Exchange.

March 15.—"A scheme is contemplated for licensing brokers. Quite right. The Government appears anxious to effect a much-needed reform in one of the most important elements of local business and to remove what has long been regarded as an unmitigated nuisance, and courteously asks for the views of the Chamber of Commerce. And, as customary, when that hybrid collection of respectable 'antiquities' attempts to deal with anything of actual importance to Hongkong and its best interests, the Committee, in its own feeble way, tries to throw cold water on the Government's sensible proposal."

(Honour to whom honour is due. It was largely as a result of the *Telegraph's* repeated protests that a Stock Exchange came into being.)

The Colonial Defences.

March 19.—"Lieutenant General Sir E. Hamley's motion will not be considered a Cabinet question, as the Secretary of State for War has announced that the Singapore guns have been despatched, and that they have commenced supplying Hongkong."

Squeeze.

March 20.—"An extra charge of 20 cents is to be put on every pig sold here, so that the Pork Guild may have \$500 for a silver dragon to haul about the streets, attended by a thousand noisy imps, to gratify the eyes and ears of our Royal visitors. Those twenty cents, of course, will come out of the pockets of the purchasers, without their consent. Our representative called on Mr. Mitchell-Innes, the Acting Registrar General, this morning. Mr. Mitchell-Innes is in the Pook-bah position of being at the same time Hon. Secretary to the Reception Committee, and therefore interested in securing as lavish an outlay on the Chinese decorations etc. as possible; whilst, as Protector of the Chinese, it is his duty to see that the heads of the Guilds do not try on any 'hanky-panky' tricks in respect to the 'food supply.' At present he has decided to drop his latter character and go nap on Royalty and dear pork."

SANITARY BOARD.

The orders of the day for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board are:—

Minute by the President of the Sanitary Board re cemeteries at Apichan and at Tai Shek Ku.

Application for permission to erect two water closets on the first floor of No. 11, Queen's Road Central, Marine Lot No. 2, section A (Mercantile Bank).

Application for permission to erect one water closet at Kowloon Dock, Kowloon Marine Lot No. 27.

Application for permission to erect one water closet at No. 1, My Road, Inland Lot No. 1805.

Application for permission to erect one water closet at "The Fire," Inland Lot No. 1633 (Magazine Gap Road).

Application for permission to erect twelve water closets and one trough closet in a block of buildings on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 574 R.P., Hanoi Road.

Application for permission to erect six water closets at the European Staff Quarters, Inland Lot No. 1877, of the University of Hongkong.

Let of legal proceedings taken by this Department against persons for breaches of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1 of 1903 for the month of February, 1915.

Lime-washing return for the fortnight ending 9th March, 1915.

Mortality return for Hongkong for the week ending 28th February and for the month ending 28th February 1915.

Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 28th February and 7th March, 1915.

Rat return for the weeks ending 6th and 13th March, 1915.

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for March 20, 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—193 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 350 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$130 per share.

Yankee Insurance Association—Tls. 90 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$380 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—52 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$33 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$107 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—25 per cent. dis., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$80 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$213 per share, buyers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$70 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$100 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$89 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sellers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—40 per cent. prem., sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$43 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$3 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$95 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, nominal.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, buyers.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

A Denial of Discrimination and Indifference.

The form through which the Administration has denied current charges that the United States Government has been partial to the Allies in the present war is somewhat unusual; but the statement is clear and convincing as well as specific and exhaustive—it fills over four closely printed newspaper columns.

The statement, signed by Secretary Bryan, and doubtless carefully prepared as to the detail by the experts of the State Department, is a reply to a letter from Senator Stone, of Missouri. Senator Stone is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate. There is a large German population in St. Louis, and he has received from German-Americans in his State many protests against alleged partiality by our Government. It is quite natural, therefore, that the question should be raised in his form.

We (New York Outlook) briefly paraphrase here some of the things pointed out by Secretary Bryan, although we advise all our readers to take the trouble to obtain and read the complete document, both on account of its importance at the present juncture and as a most instructive discussion of international law. We are all the more pleased to recognise the value of this document because we have dissented positively from the Administration's course in other matters, and have criticised the views and the spirit of the Secretary of State.

Wireless messages are "censored" and cable despatches not, because a belligerent nation can cut—and in this way has cut—submarine cables, but cannot intercept wireless code messages; so that our orders by wireless may be sent out from a neutral country to belligerent war-ships, thus making the neutral country a base for naval operations. As to charges that American letters on neutral ships have been destroyed, the truth is that all the combatant nations have censored mail and all have held back letters, but there have been no charges filed with our Government that mail has been destroyed. Neither have American ships been detained or searched for German or Austrian subjects, with two exceptions, as to which our Government has made vigorous representations to the offending nation. It is charged that Great Britain has violated the rules of the Hague Convention and the Declaration of London as to contraband, which is met with the plain statement that there is no Hague Convention rule on the subject, and that the Declaration of London is not in force. Wherever seizures and detention were, in the opinion of our Government, contrary to international law it has made earnest representations to Great Britain. In this connection it is pointed out that our protests are sometimes limited by the fact that some practices and doctrines which now bear hardly upon neutrals were adopted by the United States when it was a belligerent.

Certain other complaints, as that Great Britain now for the first time includes copper and other things as absolute contraband, and as to interference with American trade to neutral countries and to Germany and Austria, are answered also by reference to the protest formally made to Great Britain by this country, or by a denial that the charges made have a basis in fact. When new conditions arise, new rules as to contraband may be made for itself by any combatant nation; thus copper, petrol, rubber, and other substances are to-day of great use in war, while they were not so formerly. The assertion that the United States has not interfered with the sale to the Allies of arms, horses, and munitions of war generally is answered by reciting the basic principle of international law that neutral citizens have a perfect right to sell such things to combatants and have always done so in all wars; for instance, in the Russo-Japanese War and in the Balkan War German manufacturers sold arms to the belligerents without

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output to date for the current month is as follows:—

	Tons	231
1	249	
2	228	
3	259	
4	220	
5	220	
6	217	
7	232	
8	243	
9	250	
10	238	
11	258	
12	234	
13	227	
14	231	
15	235	
16	251	
17	232	
18	231	
19		

Belgians Try to Escape.
Amsterdam, Feb. 13.—Thirteen hundred young Belgians were arrested while trying to escape toward Holland. Twenty-five were shot between Turnhout and Meevor, while making a similar attempt. At the same time a number of smugglers were shot.

the slightest limitation or objection by anybody. It is the "business" of a belligerent, not of a neutral, to keep arms from an enemy. As to the charges that the United States ought to, but did not, suppress the sale of dum-dum bullets to Great Britain, it is shown that wherever charges have been made thorough investigation has followed at the factories, and that no evidence of such sale was forthcoming nor has since been produced by the persons making the charges, although the records of the manufacturers were laid before them.

It is asserted that British ships have been allowed to lie off American ports too much; if ships are not actually in American waters we cannot interfere, but international law recognises "battering" as an offensive practice, and we have notified both the British and the Japanese Governments that this is objectionable to our Government. It is charged that Great Britain has disregarded American citizenship papers and passports. The fact is, that we have had some trouble of this kind with all the belligerents, have protested in every case, and have obtained a better condition; the worst thing in this direction came to a head in the arrest of four persons of German nationality who obtained (or are charged with obtaining) American passports under pretence of being American citizens. As to loans from financiers in this country to belligerents, the Government has no right to prevent such loans, but in one case at least the President by expressing his wish has exerted his influence against a proposed loan, and it was not carried into effect.

So with half a dozen other classes of charges of a minor nature put forward by German sympathisers through Senator Stone; in each case the facts are given, and it is very hard to see how any person who really advocates non-partisanship in conduct by our Government can doubt that genuine effort has been made to avoid discrimination, and to follow recognised principles of international law whether they help or hinder either of the combatant countries. Particularly we note a clear statement as regards the Declaration of London, which ought to put at rest the frequent implications in the press that the United States or Great Britain or any one else is bound by that Declaration, except so far as the country concerned has voluntarily stated its intention to follow its doctrines.

No doubt the circumstances of this war, and especially of the sea side of the war, are such that one side suffers more than the other when the laws of war and international practice are strictly followed. That, however, is not the business of our Government. To strain those laws or to change those laws during the war so as to help or injure either side is the one thing that most of all must be avoided by a nation which is honestly seeking to be neutral.

THE TREACHERY OF MARITZ.

How Union Troops Went Over to the Germans.

A graphic account of the betrayal of six hundred Union troops to the Germans by the traitor Maritz, published in the Transvaal Leader, is transmitted by the Central News. The writer is Mr. Albert Millin, an attorney, of Springbok, Namaqualand, who, at the outbreak of the war, joined the Union Defence Force in that town, was promoted Quarter-master-Sergeant by Maritz, was taken prisoner by him at Keimoes on October 10, and reached his home again about a fortnight ago.

We remained in camp at Keimoes, he says, "for about six weeks, and in the first week of October orders came from Maritz for 200 troops, comprising the Calvinia, Clanwilliam, and Kenhardt men, to strike camp and trek toward the German border. Two days later the remaining men in camp, altogether about 300 men, likewise trekked in that direction."

After two days' riding we came to a farm called Bokseput, where we met the first two hundred men. We had hardly dismounted at the farm when we were ordered to saddle up and return to Kakamas—another day and night on horseback. An hour outside Kakamas we were once more turned about, this time making for Keimoes, where we arrived on the morning of the 10th of October, 1914.

"The village of Keimoes was crowded with German troops, our men and officers were walking and talking among them on the friendliest possible terms, and the German and the old Transvaal Republican flag were flying side by side. In a very short time we were made fully aware of the position. The act of treachery which led up to it was being freely discussed by everybody, and then I realised that we had been caught like rats in a trap. But a further shock awaited me. About half an hour after our arrival we were summoned to fall in before Maritz who then addressed the crowd. He stated that he was going to fight against the Union, and called upon all who were unwilling to follow him to 'had the English feeling in them' to stand on one side."

This speech was followed by a short speech in German by the representative of the Governor-General of German South-West Africa. Then followed a scene which can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. All our men started to shout, cheer, and throw up their hats—all except ten of us, who stood there looking, I suppose, more dead than alive. Just imagine, out of six hundred men actually trekking towards the border to invade German territory only ten refused to turn rebels. Our captain managed to extract a promise from Maritz that we should not be sent to Windhoek, but should be kept as prisoners, with him until such time as a commando invading Namaqualand could drop us near our homes. This was on condition that we did not attempt to escape."

The writer proceeds to give details of fights already reported, fights in which Maritz permitted the ten loyalists to remain inactive. They were given plenty of food, but were allowed very little clothing. Finally they were set free forty miles from a Union troop frontier post.

De Wet's trial was continued at Bloemfontein to-day when the evidence related to the rebel occupation. The postmaster at Vrede refused to let the rebels into the office, so they smashed the door. The postmaster was flung on the floor and one rebel put his foot on his chest. Finally De Wet told the postmaster that he could go home, adding "but remember I shall hold a meeting in the Church-square in an hour's time where all must hear a great man talk."

The Late Mr. Colquhoun's Estate.
Mr. Archibald Ross Colquhoun, 86, of Iverna Gardens, Kensington, W., the well-known traveller, author, and journalist, and editor of the monthly journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, left an unsettled estate of £1,307.

NOTICE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DELIVER OUR

MILK AND BUTTER

TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE CITY, THE PEAK, EAST & WEST POINT, QUARRY BAY, KOWLOON & CANTON

TWICE DAILY.

ORDERS FOR MEATS AND ALL DAIRY PRODUCE CAN BE REGISTERED AT OUR TOWN DEPOT OR AT OUR BRANCHES AT THE PEAK, QUARRY BAY, KOWLOON & SHAMEN.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE GENUINE ALL-BRITISH POLISH.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF BLACKING

Self-Polishing. No Brushwork required. Also in BROWN for brown boots, shoes, etc. Applied with sponge attached to the cork. Gives an instantaneous brilliant and elastic polish, which lasts a week or dry weather. Most can be washed off and polished remains. Does not injure leather nor soil the most delicate clothing. NUBIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., LONDON, S.W., ENGLAND.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

Joined.—Pte. C. H. Cotton joined the Corps on 19th March, allotted Corps No. 1779 and posted to Signalling Section.

Resignations.—Pte. R. Kennedy (No. 1338) is permitted to resign, dated 20. 3. 15. Pte. F. W. Eager is permitted to resign, dated 19. 3. 15. Pte. L. A. V. Ribeiro is permitted to resign, dated 18. 3. 15.

Applications for Leave.—Members of the Corps are reminded that all applications for leave of absence from the Colony must reach the Orderly Room at least 48 hours before the leave is required.

Business & Private Addresses and Telephone numbers.—Alterations in these must be notified immediately to the Orderly Room through O. C. Companies or Sections.

Detail.—Reference Corps Order No. 2 of 13. 3. 15, No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M. G. Co. will not be on duty during the week ending 27th instant. The Guard at Mount Austin Barracks will be mounted at 10.15 p.m., instead of 7 p.m., in future.

To-day's Orders.

To-day's orders state:—Joined.—The undermentioned having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—No. 1780 Pte. G. Harper to Centre Section M. G. Co. No. 1781 Pte. D. Wylie to Centre Section M. G. Co.

Transfer.—No. 1782 Pte. J. P. Middleton from H.K.V.R. to Engineer Co. dated 20. 3. 15.

Leave.—Pte. E. W. Lester is granted leave of absence from 26. 3. 15 to 26. 3. 16.

Parades.—Parades for Monday, 22nd instant:—Units on duty at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks, under officers on duty. 5.15 p.m., recruits for units not on duty as above, drill at Headquarters under S. Sgt. Bu Lock. Remainder, nil.

Detail.—Officers on duty, Capt. Wood, Lieut. Kennett and Lieut. Danby. Orderly Officer, Lieut. Kennett. Orderly Sergeant, Corporal Bolton. Medical Orderly, Private Thomson. To furnish Guard:—At Volunteer Headquarters: 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. to-morrow Right Section M. G. Co.; 7 p.m. to-morrow to 7 p.m. 22nd inst. Centre Section M. G. Co.; 7 p.m. 22nd to 7 p.m. 23rd inst. Civil Service Company. At Mount Austin Barracks: 10.15 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. to-morrow and 10.15 p.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 22nd inst.—No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

SPECIAL POLICE

RESERVE.

Parades for period ending 27th March, (Central Police Station, 5.30 p.m. sharp):—

Monday, March 22nd, 1st Chinese Company.

Tuesday, March 23rd, 1st Portuguese Company.

Wednesday, March 24th, 1st British Company and No. 1 Platoon of 1st Chinese Company.

Thursday, March 25th, 1st Portuguese Company.

Friday, March 26th, 1st British Company.

Saturday, March 27th, 1st Chinese Company.

The parade for Saturday, March 27th, will fall in at 3 p.m. sharp F. O. JENKIN, A.S.P. (RESERVE).

SILIMPOPON COAL.

BUNKERS

SANDAKAN & SEBATTKI (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A BUNE.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED, COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ARABIAN," having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees to-day requesting it to be landed here. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 26th of March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 26th of March, at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 2nd of March, 1915, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THORESEN & Co. Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1915.

MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd.

Men's Wear Specialists.

NEW STOCK OF REGULATION

MARCHING BOOTS

FOX'S SPIRAL PUTTEES.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 315.

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS TAILORS.

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF SPRING GOODS.

NOW ON SHOW

FLANNELS, SAXONIES, CASHMERES, ALPACAS, LINENS.

Fit & Style Guaranteed.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLUMBIA

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SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.

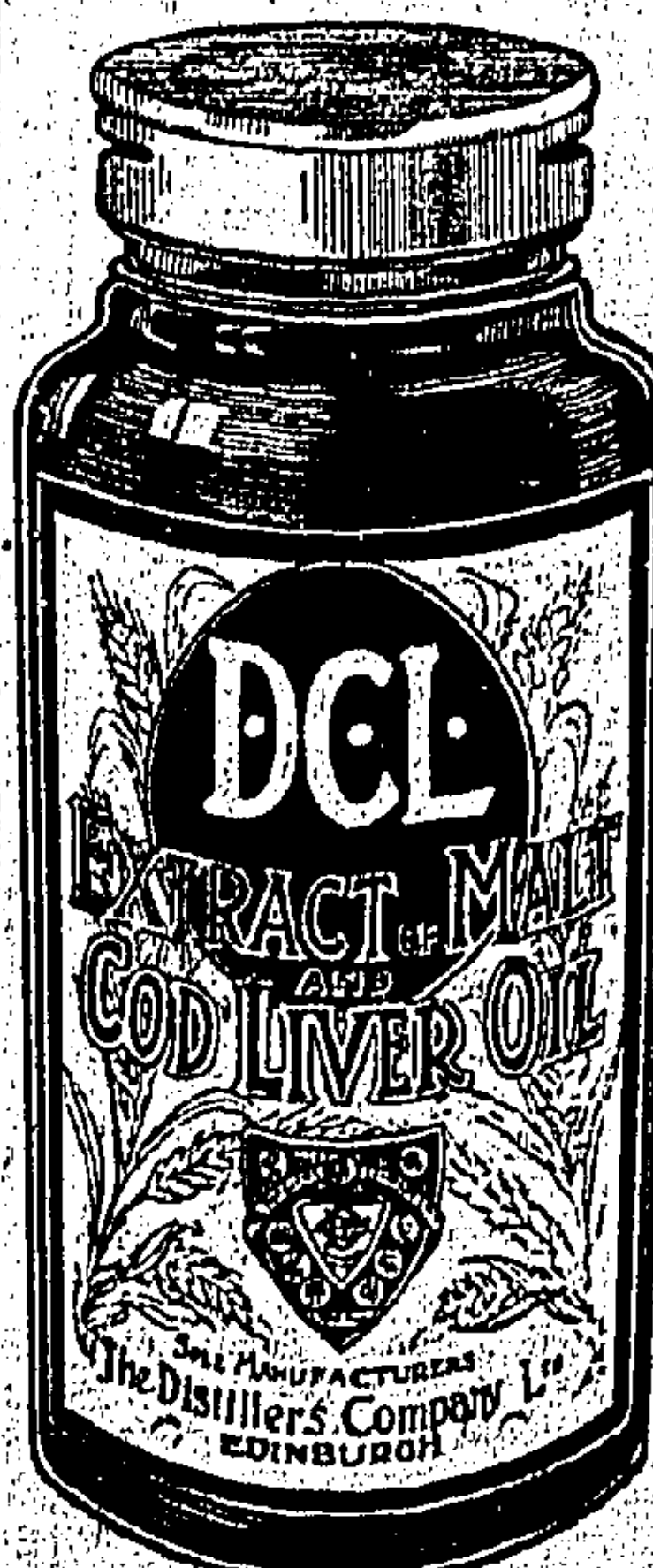
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A TYPICAL FOOD

"D.C.L."

MALT EXTRACT

WITH

COD LIVER OIL

THE DISTILLERS CO., LTD. EDINBURGH.

PRICES: 1 LB. JAR - - - \$0.80

2 " - - - 1.50

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THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-
KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA:
32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

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THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
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These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE:

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji on the 30th March.
The S.S. "Umaria," tons 5,317, Capt. Elton, will be despatched for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji on the 30th March.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang & Calcutta on the 20th April.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, March 20, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
SATURDAY, 20th MARCH.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 21st MARCH.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 21st MARCH.

The Company's new Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 2 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 6 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Suwa Maru Capt. Murai T. 20,000 Satsuta Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 16,000	{THURS., 25th Mar. at noon. {SATUR., 10th Apr. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasawa T. 12,500	{TUES., 23rd Mar. at noon. {TUES., 6th April at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	{FRI., 16th April at 4 p.m. {MON., 17th Apr. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000	{WEDNESDAY, 24th Mar.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 5,000	{TUESDAY, 23rd Mar.
S'hai, Moji & Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Kurozumi T. 5,000	{SATURDAY, 20th Mar.
S'hai and Kobe	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shiohara T. 13,000	{MONDAY, 29th Mar.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	{FRI., 16th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 21,000	{TUES., 23rd Mar.

{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Suwa Maru	25,000 tons	Thursday 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	Saturday 10th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	Thursday 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 15th April
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 4th May
Awa	12,500 "	" 18th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Liangchow	21st Mar. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Teian	23rd Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Kanchow	23rd Mar. at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & PAKHOI.....	Wenchow	24th Mar. at 10 a.m.
TIENSIN.....	Huichow	25th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI.....	Luchow	25th Mar. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Chinhua	30th Mar. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kauchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

Hongkong 20th Mar., 1915

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about	
Tjilatjap.....	JAVA	1st half Mar.	JAPAN	1st half Mar.
Tjimonok.....	S'HAJ	1st half Mar.	JAVA	1st half Mar.
Tjikini.....	JAVA	1st half Mar.	S'HAJ	1st half Mar.
Tjilawong.....	JAPAN	1st half Mar.	JAVA	2nd half Mar.
Tjitaroen.....	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	S'HAJ	2nd half Mar.
Tjipanas.....	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tjibodas.....	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.
Tjikembang.....	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	S'HAJ	2nd half Apr.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building.
Telephone No. 1574

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Thursday, 25th March.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 13th April.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	27th April.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	11th May.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-ARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Tuesday, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire.....	30th March	20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
Eastern.....	22nd April	13th May
Aldham.....	30th April	21st May

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Maiching.....	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 23rd Mar. at 1 p.m.
Maikan.....	J. W. Evans	FRI., 26th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Maibun.....	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 30th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. A. P. Charriot, third officer, Yatsing, is on leave.

Mr. F. Hembrey has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Yatsing.

Mr. A. Pullen, awaiting orders, has gone third engineer, Ousang.

Mr. A. M. Hunter, third engineer, Ousang, has resigned.

Mr. J. H. Milligan has been appointed third engineer, Ousang.

Mr. E. D. Davies, third engineer, Ousang, is awaiting orders.

Mr. T. Anderson, third engineer, Loongwo, has gone third engineer, Yusan.

Mr. F. Moore, third engineer, Yusan, has resigned.

Mr. J. C. O'Kane, supernumerary, Loongwo, has gone third engineer, same ship.

Mr. D. McInnes, awaiting orders, has gone second officer, Hangsang.

Mr. J. Bettison, second officer, Hangsang, is on special duty.

Mr. W. Crisp, from leave, has gone supernumerary second officer, Wingsang.

Mr. T. F. Genge has been appointed third engineer, Kumsang.

Mr. S. T. Perry, awaiting orders, has gone second engineer, Loksang.

Mr. H. W. Lockhead, acting second engineer, Loksang, has gone third engineer, same ship.

Mr. R. White, third engineer, Loksang, is awaiting orders.

Captain W. Leask, from leave, has gone master, Loongsang.

Mr. E. Tapell, acting master, Loongsang, has resigned.

Mr. J. J. Cowan has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Loongsang.

Mr. H. B. Baker has been appointed chief officer, Basilan.

Mr. J. Mackenzie, awaiting orders, has gone supernumerary second officer, Basilan.

Mr. O. B. Pilcher, awaiting orders, has gone third officer, Basilan.

Mr. E. P. Campbell, awaiting orders, has gone second officer, Basilan.

Mr. G. E. Vaughan, second officer, Basilan, is on leave.

Mr. O. H. Spittle, second officer, Loongsang, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.

Mr. W. M. McQuamen, from leave, has gone chief engineer, Taksang.

Capt. G. E. Wake, of the Hangchow, is on leave.

Mr. R. J. Cain, from reserve, has gone acting master, Hangchow.

Mr. D. H. Martin, chief officer, Chingkiang, has gone chief officer, Yingchow.

Mr. F. A. Lovegrove, chief officer, Yingchow, has gone chief officer, Chingkiang.

Mr. J. Matthews, acting third engineer, Yingchow, has gone third engineer, Paoing.

Mr. P. B. Allan, third engineer, Paoing, has gone supernumerary, Hsin Peking.

Mr. I. Roberts, chief engineer, Ningpo, is on leave.

Mr. T. Simpson, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Ningpo.

Mr. W. Kerr, second engineer, Pakhoi, has gone second engineer, Chingkiang.

Mr. J. W. Fisher, second engineer, Chingkiang, has gone second engineer, Pakhoi.

Mr. J. T. Knott, third engineer, Singan, is on leave.

Mr. Leatham, third engineer, Shansi, has gone third engineer, Singan.

Mr. R. W. McFarlane, third engineer, Tean, has resigned.

Mr. V. W. Windrim has been appointed acting third engineer, Shansi.

Mr. T. Dahl, from leave, has gone second officer, Kwanglee.

Mr. T. Robinson, third engineer, Taisun, is on leave.

Mr. E. Burns, third engineer, Kungping, has gone third engineer, Taisun.—Shipping and Engineering.

For a good solid meal, a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best—ALEXANDRA CAFE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE	Fooshing	Sat., 20th Mar. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 20th Mar. at 3 p.m.
Tsien via S'ow & W'wei	Cheongshing	Sun., 21st Mar. at 11 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed., 24th Mar. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C'utta	Namsang	Wed., 24th Mar. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Sun., 28th Mar. at 4 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'utta	Kutsang	Thur., 1st Apr. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labuan, Datu, Semporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Carnarvonshire	11th April.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

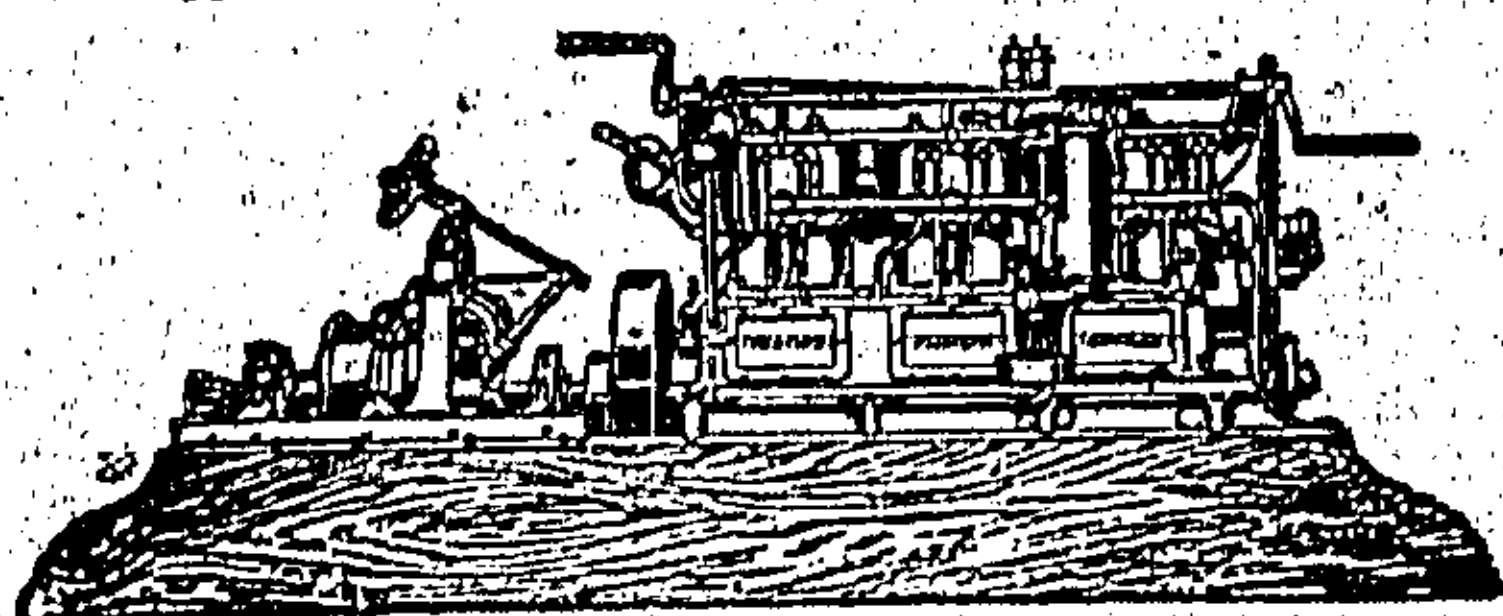
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JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

O.G. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK"

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Atlantique	M. M.	20, Mar.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	C. of Corinth	B. L. L.	20, Mar.
Europe, via Singapore etc.	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	25, Mar.
London, via S'pore, P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Namur	P. & O.	31, Mar.
London	Carshire	J. M. Co.	11, Apr.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via B.C. T'ma via S'hai & Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	30, Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	23, Mar.
Victoria, B.C., & S'via S'hai &c.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	23, Mar.
New York via Panama Canal	St. Egbert	D. & Co.	15, Mar.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	27, Mar.
New York via Ports Suez Canal	Lennox	D. & Co.	27, Mar.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	30, Mar.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	6, Apr.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	4, May
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Apr.
Australian Ports	Empire	G. L. Co.	20, Apr.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Umaria	D. S. Co.	20, Mar.
Bombay, via S'pore & Colombo	Ramgong M.	N. Y. K.	20, Mar.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	29, Mar.
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	C. Shing	J. M. Co.	21, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	E. Simons	M. M.	22, Mar.
Shanghai & Kobe	Yasaka M.	N. Y. K.	22, Mar.
Calcutta via Singapore etc.	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	23, Mar.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Luzon M.	O. S. K.	23, Mar.
Shanghai	Kanohov	B. & S.	23, Mar.
Shanghai	Oriental	P. & O.	25, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	16, Apr.
Shanghai	Titanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanoeck	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijlatjap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijkini	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tijliwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails
MARSEILLES & LONDON	City of Corinth	24th March.
"	Kalomo	10th May.
"	City of Newcastle	20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1915

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA sailed from
Yokohama on Friday, March 12, for
Hongkong, via Manila.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA arrived at
San Francisco on March 16.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA sailed from
Yokohama on Friday, March 19, via
Manila for Hongkong. The mails have
been transferred to the s.s. TAMBA M.
of the N.Y.K. Line, which is scheduled to
arrive at Hongkong on the 28th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU will
next leave for San Francisco, via usual
ports, on Tuesday, 15th April, at noon.

The Barber Line s.s. BOLTON CASTLE
for Hongkong via Panama Canal left
New York on the 20th January and is
therefore due to arrive here about the
beginning of April.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will
next leave Hongkong for San Francisco,
via usual ports, on Tuesday 16th May, at
noon.

The s.s. SANGOLA sailed from Cal-
cutta on the 3rd inst. and may be expected
here on or about the 25th inst.

The E. & A. s.s. EMPIRE left Sydney
for this port via Queensland, Formosa
(Manila) on 6th inst. and may be expected
to arrive here on or about 18th inst.

The Ben Line s.s. BENVOLICH from
Middlesbrough and London left Singapore
for this port on 17th inst. and may be ex-
pected to arrive here on the 23rd inst.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s.
CHANGSHA left Port Darwin on 16th
inst. for this port via Philippine Ports and
may be expected to arrive on or about
28th March.

The s.s. UMARIA from Calcutta left
Singapore on the 15th inst. and may be
expected here on or about the 25th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Hongkong Fr. s.s. 742, A. Marguerite, 14th inst.—Hohow, 13th inst. Gen.— A. R. Marty.	
Uml Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,507, 15th inst.— Moji, 8th inst. Coal—O.S.K.	
Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,123, P. H. Rolfe, 16th inst.—Manila, 13th inst. Gen.— J. M. & Co.	
Mausang, Br. s.s. 1,044, R. A. Matthews, 16th inst.—Sandakan, 9th inst. Timber—J. M. & Co.	
Welching, Chi. s.s. 979, A. B. Bains, 16th inst.—Shanghai, 13th inst. Gen.— C.M.S.N. Co.	
Tungshing, Br. s.s. 1,173, Hussey, 16th inst.— Hongkong, 13th inst. Coal—J. M. & Co.	
Manol, Fr. s.s. 742, Ch. Le Chevallier, 16th inst.—Haiphong, 14th inst. Gen.— A. R. Marty.	
Cheian Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,006, Maku, 16th inst.—Kobe, 13th inst. Gen.— J. M. & Co.	
Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 18th inst.—Moji, 13th inst. Gen.— J. M. & Co.	
Titaroom, Dutch s.s. 1,000, J. W. Boan, 17th inst.—Batavia, Sugar Order.	
Aki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,002, J. Noma, 18th inst.—Seattle, 15th inst. Gen.— Y. K.	
Kailong, Br. s.s. J. Barry-Evans, 18th inst.—Haiphong, 16th inst. Gen.— B. & S.	
Ichang, Br. s.s. 1,221, Pike, 18th inst.— Amoy, General—B. & S.	
Hupei, Br. s.s. 1,205, Cole, 18th inst.— Bangkok, Gen.—B. & S.	
Lianan, Br. s.s. 1,356, Pottinger, 18th inst.— Canton, Gen.—B. & S.	
Chiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,223, Wm. Woodus, Greene, 18th inst.—San Francisco, 16th inst. Gen.—T.K.K.	
Ixion, Br. s.s. 6,897, O. Le Stout, 18th inst.— Manila, 15th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Hakata Maru, Jap. s.s. 13,170, N. Kawa- shima, 18th inst.—Calcutta, Gen.— N.Y.K.	
Tungchow, Br. s.s. Bonnet, 18th inst.— Swatow, 17th inst. Ballast—B. & S.	
Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, J. Doyle, 18th inst.—Port Paravall, 15th inst. Lime Stone—S. T. & Co.	
Borneo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,411, H. Kawai, 18th inst.—Surabaya, 7th inst. Gen.—D. & Co.	
Atrous, Br. s.s. 4,200, T. L. Williamson, 19th inst.—Singapore, 15th inst. Gen.— B. & S.	
Saint Egbert, Br. s.s. 3,553, G. Aitken, 19th inst.—Manila, 16th inst. Gen.— D. & Co.	
City of Corinth, Br. s.s. 3,773, Gordon, 19th inst.—Shanghai, Case oil—B. T. & Co.	

TO SAIL.

THE "INDRA" LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York.
via Suez.

The Steamship
will be despatched as above on
Saturday.

For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to:
JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

BARBER LINE OF

STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SAINT EGBERT,"

From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kow-
loon, whence and/or from the
wharves delivery may be obtained.
No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 26th
inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 9th prox.
or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged Goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on the 26th inst., at 10
a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1915.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "CHIYO MARU,"
From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

The above named Steamer hav-
ing arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate
delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 19th March at 5 p.m. will
be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must
then be taken from the Company's
Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognized
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown, and all goods
remaining undelivered on the
25th March, at 5 p.m. will be
subject to rent and landing
charges.

All chafed and otherwise dam-
aged Cargo to be left on board or
in the Godown and examination
of same to be held on 27th March
at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or
before 1st April, otherwise
they will not be recognized.

K. DOI,

Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF CORINTH"

Captain R. N. Gordon, having
arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their goods are be-
ing landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, and
stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
godowns, where they will be
examined on Friday, 26th
inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented
within FIFTEEN DAYS of the
steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the Go-
downs, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 26th inst.
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be count-
ersigned by
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1915.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, etc.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE"

Consignees of Hongkong cargo
on the above steamer are hereby
notified that their goods, which
were transhipped at Singapore,
are coming forward per "Fook-
shing," which steamer is due to
arrive here to-day. Bills of Lad-
ing must be presented promptly
for countersignature, and delivery
of cargo is to be taken from along-
side immediately same is ready
for discharge.

Cargo impeding discharge or
remaining on board after the
evening of 15th inst. will be
discharged into lighters at Con-
signees' risk and expense, whence
delivery must be taken after pay-
ment of all charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No claim will be recognized
after goods have been delivered.
All chafed and otherwise dam-
aged cargo must be reported,
when arrangements can be made
for such packages to be examined.

All claims must be presented
on or before the 24th inst.,
otherwise they will not be re-
cognized.

JARDINE, MATHESON

& Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY TIDING WATER	RISK OF TIDE	
				SPRING	WANE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	{ 86' top 100' below }	6'	1' 6"	100 tons
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	111'		13' 6"	2' 6"	100 tons
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	111'		14'	2' 6"	100 tons
Patent Slip, No. 3, Kowloon	140'		14'	2' 6"	100 tons
Patent Slip, No. 4, Kowloon	150'		6'	1' 6"	100 tons
TAI KOK TSIU					
Commons Dock, Aberdeen	250'	15'	10'	2' 6"	100 tons
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock, Aberdeen	200'	15'	2'	2'	100 tons
Patent Dock, Aberdeen	200'	15'	2'	2'	100 tons

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915.

GERMANY IN WAR TIME.

A DUTCH BUSINESS MAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

Things that have Changed.

The English Air Raids.

The following article is contributed to the London Morning Post by a Dutch man of affairs, who has quite recently returned from a visit to Germany.

I recently had occasion to visit Germany to transact business in Hanover, Cologne, and Berlin, and now, on my arrival in England, via Rotterdam, it is interesting to record a few facts and impressions obtained during the visit. I may say that I am no stranger to Germany, as I have a branch establishment of my business in Berlin itself, or perhaps I shall be more accurate if I use the past tense and say "had."

I found a very similar state of affairs in each city I visited, the only apparent change being in the numbers of soldiers to be seen. Shop business very slack indeed, except in those shops supplying military specialities. Trains, buses, cars run much as usual, and trains punctual to the minute. Amusements still going on to a limited extent; theatres open as usual. The theatres I visited all were presenting military plays, but except on Saturdays and Sundays they had very small audiences, although only half prices were being charged.

In Hanover there is a tremendous number of soldiers to be seen, as it is the centre of a huge camp for the training of recruits. These recruits it is interesting to note, are receiving very short training—anything from eight to twenty weeks being deemed sufficient, as they have mostly been drilling for some time in organised bodies similar to English drill corps. In Cologne there was a special change to be noticed, as at night the city is very considerably darkened, as a result of the air raids. At 1 a.m. all lights are extinguished, instead of going on until 4 or 5 a.m., as in normal times. Apparently the English airman missed doing considerable damage by a very small margin, as they only failed to hit the engine-houses of the gasworks by about 200 ft., and shattered many windows and doors of the works with the force of the explosions of their bombs. They also only just failed to hit the Zeppelin sheds, getting very close indeed—a different result from Düsseldorf, where they undoubtedly did very considerable damage.

Anti-aircraft guns and powerful searchlights have been erected to guard against a similar attack, and skilled gunners have been withdrawn from the front to man them. Similar precautions have been taken in Düsseldorf and elsewhere.

As to Berlin, it is difficult to describe the change. To the comparative stranger no change is observable; but the *habitus* notices quite a different atmosphere. There is a feeling that the very normal appearance is forced. The only difference in the streets is the disappearance of the motor-lorry, which has taken itself elsewhere. Flags are rather overdone in evidence to celebrate victories which occur in the daily official bulletins. It is still possible to lunch, etc., in Berlin very nearly as cheaply as before; but it is noticeable in restaurants and train-cars that whereas bread was formerly provided free, now a charge of 10pf. is made, and also 10pf. for the Red Cross. Also, the rolls are made just half the usual size. In the bakers' shops there are now loaves marked K.B. which signifies "Kartoffel Brod" (potato bread). People

are exhorted to buy this bread in order to economise supplies; and the Emperor's example is brought to the public notice. As a result the bread is known as Kaiser Brod, the initials being appropriate. Fish and pork are the cheapest articles of diet, as much fish comes in from the Baltic, and an order has been issued to kill off a large percentage of pigs in order to cure the flesh for bacon and ham for the troops, and also with the idea of making a large saving in the meal consumed as pig food.

A Warning Word.

Everyone seems to be seriously affected by the war, except the army contractors, who swarm in the hotels. Although a Moratorium does not actually exist as such, yet precisely similar conditions prevail. A foreigner, although neutral, stands no chance of being paid a debt at present, and he has no power to sue for recovery.

Now as to general information gathered from conversations with people whom I know in various places I visited. There is now no longer prevalent the original fixed idea that Germany must be victorious; but, instead of that, there is a feeling of certainty that the result must be indecisive; and the following is a brief resume of the reasons therefor. Russia is credited with an enormous army; but owing to the fact that Germany is still occupying a large part of Poland, it is reckoned that Russia is not capable of making an advance, mostly on the presumption that she is unable to either clothe, feed, or adequately arm her troops, and that it is quite impossible for England to supply the deficiency. Hence, although Germany may not be able to defeat Russia, owing to the vast numbers of Russia's army, yet the Germans believe that they can comfortably hold her in check with their present forces, aided by the Austrians. Turkey, it may be remarked, never seems to be very definitely counted upon. On the Western front, therefore, is where Germany expects to achieve most, as it seems to be the idea that France cannot either increase her forces or adequately maintain those which are already in the field, as the wastage is evidently severe. At the same time, they reckon that England can supply her with sufficient munitions of war to keep her men well equipped. With regard to the British Army, the idea generally prevalent, as I interpreted it, is as follows: The army already fighting is regarded as the best in the field; but it is thought that England will at the most merely keep it at its present strength, or possibly increase it by about 100,000, 200,000, and that the fresh troops will in no way compare with the existing forces. It is generally admitted that England may have a further million, or even more, troops; but such are they are they will be retained in England for Home Defence. English officers, it is maintained, must be unobtainable except in the distant future.

Taking these points, the Germans most decidedly count on breaking the Allies' line and on reaching Calais, where they intend to establish batteries to command the Channel. This point gained, then is to be made the attempt on England. I shall refer to this point later.

The Army and Navy.

The most noticeable point which the average German never

seems properly to estimate is that of their own numbers. Where is Germany to find all the men necessary for these vast operations, including filling up all forces, and, at the same time, not disturbing her railways, factories, and agriculture, all of which are vital for the prosecution of the war? This question is answered by saying that by calling out 1914 and 1915 classes sufficient men would be available certainly for the present year.

When in Hanover I happened to exhibit an English penny Iron Cross, and was promptly told to throw it in the fire, as if I was discovered with it I should be imprisoned for contempt. In this connection it is of interest to know that at the conclusion of the 1870 war one-third of the Prussian Army received the Cross. Apparently that rate is to be exceeded in the present war. Airman are granted the Cross of the Second Class as soon as they have indicated an enemy position with sufficient accuracy to ensure its being successfully shelled. The method adopted is for the airman to fly in a figure of eight and the "waist" of the eight indicates the exact position of the desired object. This requires a good display of skill on the part of the airman. With regard to the German Fleet, the Germans seem to be very proud of it. The morning greeting of the sailors to their captain when drawn up for inspection is now "Gott straf England," which greeting causes a good deal of satisfaction. It is pointed out that a good portion of the German Fleet was away on the declaration of war, and has now ceased to exist, and that consequently the remainder had to cause as much worry to the British Fleet and commerce as possible, a duty which the Germans think is being ably carried out. There are one or two amusing stories in circulation which I heard that seem to be worth repeating.

The first is as follows: It is always possible to tell whether soldiers have been to the front or not, as when on their way there they always sing "Die Wacht am Rhein," while on their return they always sing hymns—presumably because they are still alive. The other is based on the German pride in thorough knowledge of all details connected with the Army. A man was asked why the "Landsturm" always wear a cross on their helmets, and not knowing the reason had a happy inspiration. It is to signify they are married men and so have to bear their cross.

It must not be thought that there is an actual shortage of supply in Germany of many articles where there has been a big rise in price. In many instances it means that the Government have taken over all supplies as a measure of caution, in much the same way as sugar has been in England. Rubber is by no means so much in demand as the price seems to indicate, certainly for Government use.

The Ships at Antwerp.

With regard to general trade. This is being carried on with largely reduced personnel and, of course, in the matter of overseas trade has practically ceased; but it must not be overlooked that Germany is still trading with Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and the Balkan States, and the Government are giving every facility to trades to carry on, very light charges for freight being substituted for the normal rates, and, of course, the changes in manufactures are manifold, as everyone tries to adapt plant to the needs of the Army, which needs seem to be endless.

I returned to Holland when the question of keeping the Dutch Army at full strength was being discussed; and when it was decided that it was necessary for the safety of the country to do so. Possibly the following facts throw some light on this question. The Germans have been busy in repairing the ships which were

sunk on the evacuation of Antwerp. If the Germans happened to be successful in their attempt to reach Calais—a point referred to before—then the repaired vessels would without doubt be used as transports for an attempt against England. This would mean in all probability the violation of neutral waters, as the vessels would hardly come out as peaceful merchantmen, to be snapped up by the British Fleet. If, however, the Germans fail in their object and have to retreat, it seems almost a certainty that they would attempt to do so crossing the Province of Limburg. This seems to be the greatest menace against Holland, and it is there where so many Dutch troops are concentrated. The vigorous way in which the Germans have been entrencing on the Dutch frontier seems to lend colour to the idea.

German newspapers are very freely circulated in Holland, "freely" in more than one sense, and recently the Dutch Press was asked to send representatives to visit Belgium to see the state of affairs there. It is a remarkable fact that the said representatives received a large sum each for their expenses, which expenses, however, did not exist, as every penny was paid during the trip by their guide. This fact was strongly commented on by certain Dutch papers, which preferred their news unsubsidised. These efforts have not succeeded in changing the neutral Dutch attitude to a pro-German one. The escape of British officers has been favourably contrasted with broken German parole; but it cannot be too strongly noticed that such Germans were sent back again to Holland by their Government.

Modified Hopes.

It is difficult for a neutral to appreciate the immense difference between the England as he finds it and the England as depicted on the Continent, especially in Germany, and perhaps one of the points most striking of all is the immense numbers of soldiers one finds drawn from a non-military population, while apparently everything goes on just as usual, except that it goes faster. A visit to the Thames makes one think of Hamburg, and wonder unaccountably whether the difference can possibly be appreciated in Germany. Not to find any flag-waving after the naval victory was another point noted; and the general close knowledge of the facts leading up to the war in England contrasts with the general accuracy of the somewhat limited information concerning the war issued by the Government.

One hears little criticism in England of the war; and the same may be said of Germany, although there some discontent was to be found with the operations in France, and people were generally pleased when General Hauser was dismissed for incompetence, although there was a slight feeling that it might be a case of "scapegoat" for the Crown Prince's shortcomings.

I can only say, in conclusion, that I find in both countries a considerable inclination to make the wish father to the fact; and there is much need for caution in estimating the enemy's weakness, in both camps, while the neutral's only line to take is to express a fervent desire for a speedy peace.

Rubber Company Director's Estate.

Mr. Keith Fraser Arbuthnot, of Summers Place, Billingham, Essex, and of 37, Mincinglane, E.C., Colonial broker, one of the leading figures in the tea and rubber industries, well known also as a racehorse owner, chairman or director of 20 rubber and tea companies, who died on Oct. 31 last, aged 50, left estate valued at £208,647 gross, with net personalty £78,445. He requested his executors to retain one-half of his investments in rubber companies unless they should see good reason to the contrary.

WHAT TO DO AFTER THE WAR.

(Continued from page 3.)

The defence of a neighbouring small country against a great country is therefore felt in England to be the defence of England. It is a fact that involves no special virtue on the part of England; it is merely a fact of political tradition and national self-interest. Thus there was never any doubt in England that the war must be carried through to the end at whatever cost of men and treasure. It is not a war inspired by hate of Germans; it is indeed remarkable that one constantly finds English people stating (however mistaken) that this war will be an emancipation for the German people themselves from the yoke of militarism, and there is nothing in England to correspond to the passion of hatred which has so often of late been exhibited in Germany.

We Must Assert Our Ideals.

By far the most powerful invectives written in English against Germany and against the atrocities perpetrated in Belgium, Northern France, and Poland have not come out of England, but out of the neutral United States and sometimes from men themselves of German origin. I am quite willing to accept them and I prefer that they should be expressed by neutral countries. But, having agreed that this war—and the fact that there was no power on earth strong enough to prevent this war—is a stain not only on the civilisation and humanity of the twentieth century but on the mere elementary common sense of the whole world, which will never be wiped out, I would rather pass on. Let us discuss what to do after the war.

First of all we need a more active, vigorous, and practically organised assertion of our ideals. In the present war most of the anti-militarists and socialists in the belligerent countries have temporarily deserted their principles to support their countries. They have acted reasonably and naturally, and we need not fear that they are not at least more convinced of their principles than ever before, though it may well be that, after the war, those who, like Liebknecht, have firmly and courageously maintained their principles, will occupy the position of higher dignity and authority.

There can be no doubt, however, that we witness to-day a great triumph for all those in all countries who regard militarism as an extremely important and who look upon war as, at the worst, an "inevitable necessity," quite compatible with the best interests of mankind. That triumph must not be long lived, and those of us who think otherwise must see to it that the reaction is so sharp and so severe that militarism will never be able to hold up its head in the world again.

It is indeed rather difficult to understand how it has come about that militarism has succeeded in maintaining its credit so long, for its fictions are so transparent. Putting aside the claim that war is a good thing in itself, even a great moral force—a claim that could be made only in a civilisation which was but a veneered savagery—the chief excuse for military armaments has been that they were a safeguard against war. It is scarcely a plausible excuse.

Suppose that every household were compelled to provide himself with a set of burglar's implements; to keep them always ready for use; to replace them constantly by the latest new devices, and to spend much time in thinking out the best methods of burglariously entering his neighbours' houses—are we really to believe that that is the best way of guarding against burglary? If any one ever really believed that such a method, when adopt-

ed by nations, is the best way to prevent war, he will now be able to believe it no longer. After this war, any one who puts forth so simple-minded a notion will only meet with ridicule.

Militarism has been deprived of the only support having even the faintest pretence of plausibility, which it ever possessed. To-day it must have become clear even to the most fanatical admirers of militarism that the world can no longer be run on militaristic lines. The natural evolution of social order must be allowed to run its natural course. There can be no doubt as to what that course is.

In our early societies, when two persons quarrelled, they fought out their quarrel, and the stronger won, whether or not his cause was just. That method was so flagrantly unreasonable and disorderly that it was abolished, and the two antagonists were compelled to bring their quarrel into a court of justice, to be decided according to law; and henceforth the force was no longer behind the antagonists, but behind the court.

But it is just as unjust as disorderly for two nations to settle their quarrels by force as for two individuals. The natural evolution must be allowed to proceed, and nations, like individuals, must bring their quarrels into an international court. That is the aim we now have clearly before us.

If we ask, more specifically, what it is that this war has taught us, it seems to me that two points stand out before all others.

In the first place, we realise the immense importance of the self-government of small nationalities. If it had not been for small nationalities, this war would never have been fought. If the right of the people of Alsace and the people of Serbia to be governed as they themselves chose had been recognised from the first, Germany and France would long ago have marched hand in hand, and Russia and Austria would have had no serious cause of dispute.

Every people, however small, united by its own vital traditions, has a right to be ruled as it chooses. No people, however great, has any right to trample on a smaller people. It is every day becoming clearer that the whole world resents any violation of these rights. It is also becoming clearer that the vigour and power of resistance of small nationalities, so far from diminishing, are increasing with our social progress. There will be no peace in the world until the safety and independence of the small nations are absolutely guaranteed.

The other great fact which this war has brought home is that under modern conditions a war is not the mere private concern of the nations that choose to fight. It is the concern of the whole world. In old days two nations could fight while the rest of the world looked on unconcerned and went about their own business. It is no longer. The non-belligerents suffer only less severely than the belligerents. Look at Holland. Look even at the great and powerful United States. There is no dominion in the civilised world, from Canada to Australia, which is not suffering and suffering severely from the European war.

Yet they were never consulted about it. Nobody asked their consent. Clearly, a monstrous injustice has been committed against the whole civilised world. We have to see to it that in future no war is waged without the permission of all those nations, which, however neutral, will have to pay for that war. We have also to see to it that without their participation no peace is arranged.

For some years the more progressive people in the world have been looking toward The Hague with a new hope. Holland is the ancient refuge of the world's intellectual freedom and the tradi-

tional home of international law. It has seemed fitting that Holland should be the seat of a great international tribunal to settle the quarrels of nations by a better arbitrament than that of force. But it is vain to expect that this can be effected by mere treaties, just as it would have been idle in the days when justice between man and man was being established to ask Mr. Bill Sikes if he would kindly consent to go and be hanged for his crimes.

All States Prone to Hysteria.

The reason is that it is always open to a nation to declare that its own State stands supreme over international law, and is not amenable to any claims from without, while even the nations that make no such claim are always liable to become insane at moments; for every State, even the sanest, is more prone to hysteria than the individuals composing it. It cannot always be trusted to follow the path of virtue toward its neighbours, when there is no visible force to hold it in awe.

This faculty of mere treaties has long been clear to the more intelligent observers of contemporary affairs. It has now become clear to all. Behind all law, and, most of all, behind international law, there must be a sanction. That is to say that, just as behind the laws regulating the rights of individuals there is the power of the police, so behind the laws regulating the rights of nations there is needed the mighty power of an international army and navy, able to impose justice on even the strongest of criminal States.

Joint Army Idea Not New.

So far as pacifists fail to recognise that elemental fact, they are merely dreaming an idle dream which concerns nobody but themselves. This has always been recognised by those great pioneers who have foreseen the direction of human progress. Hobbes long ago pointed out that States would not preserve peace without some "visible power to keep them in awe." Even William Penn, who was a Quaker, and opposed to all force, when in 1693 he put forward his scheme for a European Parliament to maintain the peace of Europe, proposed that any sovereign State which refused to abide by the decisions of the European Parliament should be compelled by force to submission and the performance of the sentence. The Abbe de Saint-Pierre, the most notable of all precursors of the twentieth century in this matter, likewise demanded that the whole of Europe at its conjoint expense and with its international army should be empowered to deal with offending States.

All these things have long been known to the seeing few. We owe it to this war that they are now beginning to be felt more or less vaguely by all. The way is thus being prepared for the advance of the world's States along a new road. And it is for the neutral nations of today to form the advance guard in the march.

Chefoo Breakwater.

At the annual general meeting of the Chefoo Chamber of Commerce, held on February 25, the chairman, in his speech, criticised strongly the attitude of the Chinese Government in delaying the construction of the breakwater for which taxes, specially earmarked for this purpose, had been paid by shipping and local merchants for the past eighteen months. Word has now been received from the Central Government that the plans submitted are receiving attention, but meanwhile it is pointed out that the ship ping trade of Chefoo is steadily diminishing for lack of suitable accommodation.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions from L. A. Byworth Esq. to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,
the 23rd March, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 1 Kennedy Road (Kingsclere Gate House).

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.
(Particulars from Catalogue)

Also
A Choice Selection of Ferns and Pot Plants.

Terms:—As usual.
On view from Monday, the 22nd March.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,
the 26th March, 1915, commencing at 5 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Collection of Valuable Postage Stamps.

comprising:—
Great Britain and Colonies.
On view from Saturday, the 20th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The Thirty-Seventh Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Wednesday, the 24th March at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The Thirty-Third Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Wednesday, the 24th March at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

The Forty-Sixth Meeting of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on **THURSDAY**, the 25th March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.

Don't forget after the Show upper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3RD,
AT 9 P.M.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

PROCEEDS TO GO TO

ALLIED FORCES' TOBACCO FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, O.B., and Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.

Special programme by well-known local artistes, concluding with an amusing Sketch, entitled

"PACKING UP"

as performed with great success in London and abroad.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at **MOUTRIE'S.**

PERFORMANCES OF A CHARMING

OPERA

Will be given at the French Convent, by the Children,

on

SATURDAY, March 20th, at 4 p.m.

IN AID OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

Admission, Children 30 cents, Adults \$1.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 19th March,

And for 4 nights only.

The Magnificent Film

in 6 parts.

"WAR OF WARS"

Battles rage with incredible fierceness; men perform gallant deeds; 400 scenes are presented.

Desperate charges over fields of Carnage.

Booking at Theatre Daily from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday, 20th March,

MY FRIEND "LUMPY LEVY"

a great farcical picture-comedy

in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 Feet.

"THE SMOULDERING SPARK" drama.

in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

Also

COMIC PICTURES—etc., etc.

9.15 Every Evening.

ORCHESTRA in attendance.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG & WHAM-POA DOCK Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

The Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, Hongkong, on Wednesday, 31st March, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. A. CALDWELL,

Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd. beg to advise their customers that Mr. Bailly, Civil Engineer, and late technical manager of their Singapore branch, has taken charge of the Hongkong Branch as technical manager as from the 15th March. Mr. Bailly is an expert welder, trained at Marseilles, and is able to undertake any kind of welding and boiler repairs.

THE FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE Co., Ltd.
A.B. The Swedish Trading Co. in China, (Ltd.)
Agents.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

The 31st Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 31st March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1914, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 29th March to Wednesday, the 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all irregularities of the system. It is a powerful purgative, and its use is recommended by all the leading medical authorities. It is a sure and safe remedy for all cases of constipation, indigestion, and all the ailments of the system. It is a French Remedy for all irregularities of the system. It is a powerful purgative, and its use is recommended by all the leading medical authorities. It is a sure and safe remedy for all cases of constipation, indigestion, and all the ailments of the system.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT

Best Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut—	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shiu	lb.	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bollock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
correi—Ham Ngau Li	lb.	60
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripes (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Pei	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	24
Saddle—	lb.	27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	18
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	18
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	24
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	28
Fit or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Best—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kai	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—	per doz	38
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chan	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Ohik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Man Yu	lb.	14
Crabs, Hai	lb.	26
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	lb.	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dece—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Titi To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	lb.	40
Gudgoun—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tso Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters—Lang Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Oh Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Miller—Ohai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	lb.	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Ohong	lb.	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Ohong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	28
Ray—Fai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmou—Ma Yau	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	26
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	16
Tarbot—Oho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe	lb.	18
(Chelco)—Tin Chun Ping Khe	lb.	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	lb.	8
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	lb.	8
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	lb.	12
Carambols—Yeung To	lb.	12
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	each	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	lb.	30
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	lb.	8
America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	lb.	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stages	lb.	28
Fresh—	lb.	28
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.	5
Sweet—	lb.	5
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoo Lay	lb.	8
(Canton), Cook—Sha Li	lb.	19
Peanuts—Fa Shang	lb.	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	lb.	1
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	lb.	1
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each	14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	lb.	15
Walnuts—Hop To	lb.	15
Green—Sang Hop Tao	lb.	15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	8
Chenck	lb.	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	lb.	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin	lb.	8
Sprout—Ah Choi	lb.	8
Long—Tau Kok	lb.	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	8
Brijals, Green—Ching Yau Kwa	lb.	8
Red—Hung Ko	lb.	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsai	lb.	10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	lb.	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kam Shan	lb.	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb.	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	lb.	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	lb.	25
Red—Hung Pa Chiu	lb.	10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	lb.	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	lb.	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—San Tan	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	lb.	9
old—Lo Keung	lb.	6
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	lb.	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	lb.	1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	lb.	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	35
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Oho Ko	each	1
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	1
Okroos—	lb.	1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Ohong Tau	lb.	8
Green—Shang Ohong	lb.	8
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ohong Tau	lb.	8
Parley—Kun Tsi	lb.	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	lb.	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	lb.	3
Japan—Yut Fun Shu Tsai	lb.	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	lb.	8
Foochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	lb.	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	lb.	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	1
Sage—Tse So	lb.	1
Shallots—Kon Ohong Tau	lb.	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	lb.	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	lb.	6
Taro—Wu Tau	lb.	6
Turnips, Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	4
(American)—Kam-san Chit A	lb.	4
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	lb.	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	lb.	6
Yams—Ta Shu	lb.	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	lb.	1

The above prices are in accordance with the Government's list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	\$4.50
per lb.	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
per lb.	8
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
per lb.	0
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.).	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin.	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin.	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin.	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	14
Granulated, per lb.	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	13
No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	

4. Frozen Meat:—
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. (Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.)

5. Market Produce:—(See above).

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$1 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 6 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to

WHY you do use tinned cream,
tinned milk, tinned skimmed milk?

WHEN you can get FRESH CREAM,
FRESH MILK, FRESH SKIMMED
MILK,

DELIVERED at your address twice
a day.

GUARANTEED
PURE and WHOLESOME.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Price	Number of Shares	Far Value	Far Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. { \$800 s. 276/-	120,000	\$125	all	855	July	700	Oct.	800	{ £2. 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to £27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. 360	10,000	\$250	67	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	360	{ Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd. 175	10,000	\$15	25	145	May	133	Jan.	175	{ Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd. 845	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	845	{ Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd. 235	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan.	235	{ Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 143	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	143	\$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 373	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	400	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd. 65	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/2	Dec.	5	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. 31	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	31	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. 22	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec.	22	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. 80	{ 60,000 £5 }	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	80	77	{ Final of 3 1/2 m'king 6 1/2 on preferred shares & 5 1/2 on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. 88/9	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	88/9	{ Interim of 1/2 a/c 1914 C.No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd. 36	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	36	{ \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. 110	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	110	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. 527	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	27	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'tion. 32/-	1,000,000	£1	all	41 1/2	Feb.	33/6	Dec.	32/-	{ Final of 5 1/2 Coupon No. 4 making 10 1/2 for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd. 44 1/2	200,000	£1	all	31/0	Jan.	1/90	Nov.	4 1/2	{ 1/2 for 1909
Tromoh Mines Ltd. 31/6	160,000	£1	all	39/6	Feb.	19/6	Nov.	31/6	{ 1/2 mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd. 65 1/2	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	66 1/2	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poa D Co., Ltd. 57	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	57	\$3 dividend for year 1913
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. 53	55,700	£1.100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	53	\$1.5 for 1913
Shanghai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd. 92 1/2	33,000	£1.100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	92 1/2	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands 94	13,000	£100	£100	128	July	120	Dec.	118	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. 118	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	118	{ £2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co. 110	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	110	{ \$3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd. 65 1/2	150,000	\$10	all	91 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	65 1/2	{ 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd. 41	6,000	\$50	30	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	41	{ \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands 97	78,000	£50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	97	{ Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd. 68 1/2	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	68 1/2	{ \$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates 595	10,000	\$100	all	95	—	—	—	95	{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. 135 1/2	20,000	£50	all	138	July	135	May	136	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co. 64	125,000	\$10	all	84 1/2	Mar.	7	June	64	{ 50 cents for 17/08
Kung Yik 12.85	76,000	£10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	12.85	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow 86	8,000	£100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	86	{ Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons 87	40,000	£50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	87	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra 1 Bonus Tls. 1 year end'g 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd. 11	60,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec.	11	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. 33 1/2	50,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares) 33 1/2	50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 1/2	{ 70 cts. for 1914.
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd. 73 1/2	125,000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug.	34	{ \$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. 33	40,000	\$7 1/2	6	39	June	35	Aug.	34	{ 40 cts. for 1911.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. 6 1/2	400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	6 1/2	{ \$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. 41	60,000	\$70	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	42	{ Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd. 190	5,000	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	190	{ Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 per share for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. 87	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	27	{ Interim of \$1 a/c 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. 5.10	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	5.15	{ Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 per share for 1913
Langkats 39	250,000	£10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	39	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) 10	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/2	June	10	{ 80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on 1/2 paid shares. for year ending 30.4.14
Do (New) 11	50,000	\$10	all	93	cts. Jan.	75	cts. Dec.	81	{ None
Philippines Ld. 5	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	5	{ None
H. Price & Co., Ltd. 36	12,000	\$10	10	—	—	—	—	6	{ \$1.50 for 1910.
Societes Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin 320	12,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	20	{ None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. 33 1/2	20,000	\$5	all	5.09	June	4	Nov.	4	{ 35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd. 18	37,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	18	{ \$1.00. per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd. 7 1/2	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	7	{ 70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited. 66 1/2	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	6 1/2	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post 29	6,000	\$35	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29	{ \$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

[Share and General Brokers. 6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON MAR. 20, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their share report dated March 19, state:—
A fair volume of business has been done during the week under review particularly in China Sugars, Luzons Indos and Green Island Cements. The market closes steady with a firmer tendency.
Bar Silver is quoted 23.58 per oz. ready.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 109 1/2 T.T.
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are steady at \$800 after sales at the rate.
Marine Insurances.—Cantons have sellers at \$360. North Chinas are enquired for at Tls. 175. Unions have been booked at \$840 and \$845 closing with further sellers at the latter rate. Yangtses are unchanged at \$235 buyers ex 73.
Fire Insurances.—There have been sales of China Fires at \$143 and there are further sellers. Hongkong Fires were booked at \$400 cum div. and close with buyers at \$373 ex. the dividend of \$27.
Shipping.—There are buyers of China and Manilas at \$5. Douglases have advanced to \$31 buyers. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are steady at \$21 1/2. Indo-Chinas have been an active market, sales being made at various rates from \$77 to \$80 cash and equivalent rates for forward, closing with sellers at \$80. Shell Transports at 88/9 are quiet and without business to report. Star Ferries are offering at \$38.
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have buyers at \$65 1/2 after sales, and sellers at \$66. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are firm at \$57 buyers. Shanghai Docks are quoted Tls. 53 buyers and Hongkew Wharves Tls. 92 1/2 buyers.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.		T/T Marks.....Nom.	
T/T Demand.....19 13/16		Demand Germany.....3.30	
30 d/s.....19 13/16		T/T France.....3.30 1/2	
60 d/s.....19 15/16		Demand Paris.....3.30 1/2	
1 m/s.....1/10		On Haiphong.....74 1/2 prem.	
T/T Shanghai.....78		On Saigon.....74	
Private 30 d/s eight		On Bangkok.....85	
T/T Singapore.....77 7/8		Buying.	
T/T Japan.....89 1/2		4 m/s. L/C.....1/10 1/2	
T/T India.....136		4 m/s. D/P.....1/10 1/2	
Demand India.....136 1/2		6 m/s. L/C.....1/10 1/2	
T/T Bombay.....136 1/2		30 d/s. S'ny & M. 1/10 1/2	
Demand Bombay.....136 1/2		30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y. 45 1/4	
T/T Calcutta.....136 1/2		4 m/s. Marks.....Nom.	
Demand Calcutta.....136 1/2		4 m/s. France.....2.41	
Demand Manila.....89 1/4		6 m/s. France.....2.46	
T/T San F'co & N.Y. 43 3/4		Gold Leaf per tael.....\$10.30 nom.	
Demand, New York 43 3/4		Sovereign.....\$10.30 nom.	
T/T Java.....110 1/8		Bar Silver, ready.....23 13/16	
		forward.....	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese.....20 cts. pieces	\$19 1/4	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	\$15
Chinese.....10	\$19 3/4	Hongkong 10 cts. pieces	\$15 7/16

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, OERU, PEKING, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, HONGKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital 30,000,000
Reserve Fund..... 18,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at:
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid-up \$1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)
The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

We have now removed to No. 59, Des Voeux Road, Central.
RAMSEY & Co.,
Typewriter Dealers.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Offices, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Offices between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund.....£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Feb. 25
Malwa, New.....\$9.100 per p.
Malwa, Old.....9.200
Patna, New.....9.325 perchs.
Patna, Old.....9.200
Benares, New.....9.050
Benares, Old.....8.950

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Can't be beaten! It's Equalled For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors

NOTICES

"WHO CARRIES THE RISK"?

The man who carries no Life Assurance does not, as he thinks, carry his own risk; he compels his family to carry it. When he dies the loss does not fall on him, but on his dependents, and the price they often pay is self-denial, privation and want. Nor is the Bachelor in any better position, since he is taking the chance of others providing for his old age.

Send for information to—

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Established 1865. 12 Des Voeux Road.

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER.**"SYNOLEO" (RECD.)**

(IN PASTE FORM).

Requires only the addition of cold water to be ready for use. Absolutely dependable in its results.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG

In many Artistic Tints. Tint Cards on application.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Alex. Bldg.

Tel. 763

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,

HOTEL MANSIONS

(Lately occupied by KRUSE & Co.)

SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE WORLD-REOWNED

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO CIGARS

AND

TH. VAFIADIS'

"CROWN PRINCE" AND OTHER CIGARETTES.
SUPPLIERS TO LEADING CLUBS & HOTELS.

STOCK OF

CIGARS, CIGARETTES & TOBACCO

to suit the taste of all SMOKERS.

Our Havana Cigars are specially stored in air-tight safes. Importers of MELACHRINO and DIMITRINO'S Cigarettes. Fresh Stock of ARDATH'S Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco Craven Mixture, Black Cat Mixture, and Grapnel Mixture, received by every Mail.

Mail orders promptly and carefully executed.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 35 and 37, King's Road, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY, THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA

IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CUBA, OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France & Tsingtau.

British Postal Orders are now on sale at the Sai Yung Poon Branch Post Office.

The Public are advised to post early as there is a danger of late posted correspondence missing the mail owing to the censorship.

The afternoon Mail for Canton will close at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. No late bag will be closed on board the steamer.

The Pillar Box formerly at the junction of Kimberley and Nathan Roads has been removed to the junction of Austin Avenue and Kimberley Road.

The Luchow, with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Friday, the 19th ult., is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 21st inst.

The Yashika Maru, with the Mail from London (via Nagasaki) is due to arrive here on Monday, the 22nd inst.

The Tamba Maru, with the American Mail, ex Manchuria, is scheduled to arrive here on Sunday, the 28th inst.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Luchow, 21st inst.
English, Yashika Maru, 22nd inst.
American, Tamba Maru, 28th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 20th inst., 2 p.m.
Formosa, via Takao.—Per UME MARU, 20th inst., 3 p.m.
Hohow, Tourane & Quinhon.—Per YARG, 20th inst., 4 p.m.
Swatow, Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin.—Per CHEONGSHING, 20th inst., 4 p.m.

Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia)—LIANG-CHOW, 20th inst., 4 p.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Friday, 25th March.)

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per KALJO MARU, 21st inst., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy Formosa via Taiwan.—Per DAIJIN M., 21st inst., 9 a.m.
Saigon.—Per DERWENT, 21st inst., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 23rd March.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Moll, Victoria, B. O., Seattle and United Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia)—Per AKI M., 23rd inst., 11 a.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Friday, 25th March.)

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per HAI-CHING, 23rd inst., noon.
Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 23rd inst., 3 p.m.
Shanghai, & North China.—Per KAM-CHOW, 23rd inst., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 24th March.

Hohow & Pakhoi.—Per WENCHOW, 24th inst., 9 a.m.
Bandakan.—Per MAUSANG, 24th inst., 11 a.m.
Straits, India via Calcutta.—Per NAM-SANG, 24th inst., 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 25th March.

Straits, Ceylon, Malacca & London.—Per BUWA M., 25th inst., 10 a.m.
Tientsin.—Per HUICHOW, 25th inst., 10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, America & Canada via San Francisco & United Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia)—Per OHIO M., 25th inst., 11 a.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Monday, 29th inst.)

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Teau, Br. s.s. 1,350, Walker, 19th inst.
—Manila, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Atlantique, Fr. s.s. 3,478, Charbonnel, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 17th inst. Gen.—M. M. Co.
Murex, Br. s.s. 2,329, Williams, 19th inst.—Balk Fapan, 13th inst. Ballast.—A. P. Co.
Arabien, Danish s.s. 3,004, L. Toge, 19th inst.—Gothenburg, 1st Jan. Gen.—Order.
Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,410, Malkin, 19th inst.—Saigon, 14th inst. Rice.—J. M. & Co.
Kwangtsh, Chinese s.s. 2,305, Davis, 20th inst.—Shanghai, 18th inst. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Prometheus, Br. s.s. U. Jensen, 20th inst.—Bangkok, 11th inst. Gen.—T. & Co.
Kanchow, British s.s. 1,222, J. Gibbs, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 15th inst. General.—B. & S.
Hain Chang, Chi. s.s. 1,348, Munro, 20th inst.—Tientsin, 15th inst. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1,320, Benson, 20th inst.—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.
Hue, Fr. s.s. 705, Cornelissen, 20th inst.—Haiphong, Gen.—Marty.

DEPARTED.

March 19.

Eiger for Newchwang, Chefoo & Dalry
Mexico City for Saigon
Phuemp for Saigon
Tabacco for Manila & San Francisco
Hainyang for Saigon
Hunan for Newchwang & Shanghai
Iola for Yokohama via Shanghai
Sulka for K. O. Wan
Wada Maru for Takao
Yawata Maru for Moji
Rokkosa Maru for Takao
Hangeang for Saigon
Haiman for Fuchow via Swatow
Cheongchun for Tientsin via Swatow
Derwent for Saigon
Hanoi for Pakhoi & Haiphong
Bombay Maru for Kobe via Shanghai

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

March 19.

Tillat for Milke
Hakata Maru for Shanghai & Kobe
Chingchow for Port Perseus
Arabien for Vladivostok via Shanghai

March 20.

Atrous for Dalry via Shanghai
Changva for Kwang Chow Wan
Drafor for Bangkok via Swatow
Yuenang for Manila
Atlantique for Manila via Saigon
Cheongchun for Tientsin via Swatow
Derwent for Saigon
Hanoi for Pakhoi & Haiphong
Bombay Maru for Kobe via Shanghai

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Prometheus from Bangkok—Mrs Alma Galstein.
Per s.s. Atlantique from Shanghai for Hongkong—Messrs E. M. Gull, T. S. Dray, A. Macdonald, T. W. A. Smith, Mrs O. Grow, Rev H. Masterson, E. W. Bankmann.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per s.s. Yashika Maru from London on February 11.—Mr M. J. Stevenson, Mrs Adams, Mr & Mrs Fowler, Mr and Mrs J. Young, Mr & Mrs Webb, F. O. Todd, H. H. Gilby, Mrs Daisirode, Miss L. A. Gregson, Mrs & Miss C. D. Young, Miss Young, Mrs Young, Miss Young, Mrs and Mrs Hance, Mrs & Miss Hitchcock, Mrs Foster Kemp, Southern, Miss Bolton, Mr and Mrs A. H. Mackay, W. Nicholson, A. W. Lee, Miss Liddetter, A. de Linde, Mr and Mrs Newman, Mrs Blinn, A. H. Hathery, Mr & Mrs Sleep, Mrs C. J. Fox, Master Fox, Mr & Mrs Dubouck, B. W. Cole, Mrs Dray, Mrs M. B. Peck, Miss B. Forgit, Mr & Mrs Maycock, Master Maycock, S. Bakata, Saxon, Mr & Mrs Steinmann, Mrs Thompson, Miss M. Somerville, Miss D. Case, Mrs Summer, Miss Bullock, Col. Kanaya, T. Hirata, R. Philantini, Com. Yano, N. Koyama, T. Tachibana, J. O. Toner, Mr & Mrs A. Akake, Miss Smith, Mr & Mrs Sidley, R. Matsumoto, O. Yoshikawa, Miss Iwasa, Miss Marishita, T. Sakurai, Mrs Arthur, & Mr & Mrs Murchison.

FRIDAY, 26th March.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. (Extra Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday the 25th inst. at 5 p.m.—Per NUBIA, 26th inst. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per HAI-TAN, 26th inst., noon.

SATURDAY, 27th March.

Philippine Is. Japan via Nagasaki and Seattle.—Per MINNE-SOTA, 27th inst., 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 30th March.

Philippine Is. and—Per CHINHUA, 30th inst., 3 p.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Baddocks, Kippers & Co.
ALEXANDRA CAFE

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 19th at 11.15—Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines and Annam, and decreased slightly to moderately at all other stations. It is highest over South China, where the weakening anticyclone now appears to be central. A depression is crossing the Sea of Japan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	Light N. to E. winds; fine, some fog or mist.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

19th Mar., a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Wootock	7a	29.59	24	100	4	m
Nemuro	6a	29.59				
Hakodate		29.59				
Kochi		29.59				
Nagasaki		29.57				
Kagima		30.02				
Oshima		30.12				
Naha		30.15				
Ishijima		30.17				
Bonin Is.		30.12				
Chefoo						
Whalwei		30.13	33	69	nw	7 bc
Hankow						
Ishang						
Kiukiang						
Changsha		30.12	41	sw	2	bm
Guangzhou		30.08	47	sw	4	bz
Sharp P.	7a	30.17	52	63	w	1 b
Amoy	6a	30.12	52	85	w	2 b
Swatow		30.13	54	87	nw	1 c
Taihu	5a	30.15	54	92	nw	0 c
Taiwan		30.15	54			0 b
Koshu		30.13	59	nne	2	o
Peking		30.11	64	n	4	o
Canton	6a	30.19	52	100	w	1 b
Hkong		30.17	57	85	0	bf
Gap Rock		30.19				ene 3
Macao		30.13	54	83	n	4 bf
Wuchow	9a					
Pakhoi						
Haihow						
Phu Lien	6a	30.20	61	83	nw	1 o
Tourane		30.10	66			nw 6 o
C. St. J.						
Apurri		30.04	68	92	sw	1 o
Dagupan		29.95	72	91	nne	1 b
Manila		29.97	68	92		0 b
Legaspi		29.97	77	84	nne	1 b
Toloban		29.97	73	93	nw	2 r
Hollo	9a	29.94	77	86	n	4 o
Surigao		29.95	75	83		0 b
Labuan						

O. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 19.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached clouds, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

6 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
	at 5 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.25	30.23	30.19
Temperature	62	57	68
Humidity	66	85	56
Wind Direction	W	—	W
" Force	1	0	2
Weather	o	bf	b
Rain	—	—	—
Highest open air Temperature on the 19th	62		
Lowest	57		53

H.K. Observatory, 19th March.

O. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

15th Mar. to 21st Mar., 1915.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 15	0 27	10 53	1 23	11 53
Tues. 16	0 27	10 53	1 23	11 53
Wed. 17	0 27	10 53	1 23	11 53
Thurs. 18	0 27	10 53	1 23	11 53
Fri. 19	0 27	10 53	1 23	11 53
Sat. 20	0 27	10 53	1 23	11 53
Sun. 21	0 27	10 53	1 23	11 53

m morning, a afternoon.

MAIL STEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, MOJI, AND YOKO-HAMA	Nore Capt. D. Asbury	20th Mar.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI	Oriental Capt. A. L. Valentini	about 24th Mar.	Freight & Passage
LONDON via Usual Ports of call	Nubia Capt. A. B. Garwood R.N.R.	noon 26th Mar.	Freight & Passage
LONDON via Spore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Namur Capt. A. Collyer	10 a.m. 31st Mar.	Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewett,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,

Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1915

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH-POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.
MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons NILE 11000 tons
PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

CHINA (via Manila), Sailing TUESDAY, 30th Mar. at noon.
MANCHURIA " " TUESDAY, 6th Apr. at 1 p.m.
MONGOLIA " " TUESDAY, 4th May at 1 p.m.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morton, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers in Our First Consideration.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier) R. C. MORTON, Agent.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition San Francisco 1915 Telephone Nal 1st

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"GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR GOW & Co.) Ltd.

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Saloon,